The Centre Reporter.

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WASHINGTON LETTER.

WHAT WILL McKINLEY DO WITH SPAIN ?

He Will Have the Unanimous Support of Congress if He Faces the Issue Squarely. —The Situation Critical.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—This week will probably determine whether Mr. McKinley is sagacious enough to retain the undivided support of Congress in his Spanish policy. It will all depend upon the action he takes on the report of the Naval Court of Inquiry, which he now has. If he acts promptly and properly on that report and then sends the report and a statement of what he has done to Congaess, he will be squarely and unanimously supported by Congress to any extent. But if he plays into Spain's hand by making a weak demand and delays the matter by keeping the report away from Congress, there will be trouble right away. A large majority of both branches of Congress have made up their minds that Senator Proctor was right when he said that no settlement of the Cuban question could possibly be satisfactory that left the island under the Spanish flag, and if Mr. McKinley does'nt lay his policy along that line, he will probably find Congress taking the matter out of his hands. He can control the situation if he does the right thing; otherwise not. Much will depend upon his first move, which should be made this week.

A statement prepared at the Pension Office shows that more than $10,000,000 have been legally paid by pensioners to pension attorneys during the last seven years. Just how much the attorneys have illegally gotten from the pensioners is more or less uncertain, but there is data enough in the Pension Office to show that the illegal exactions more than equal the legal fees. It is not surprising that the Pension attorneys should be able to maintain a powerful lobby.

It is a relief, in the midst of so much war talk, to read of the triumphs of peace, as shown in the greatness and progress of American industry through its association with the U. S. patent system. In an annual report of thirty pages, Hon. A. P. Greeley, Acting Commissioner of Patents, has incorporated much valuable and important information for inventors, patentees, manufacturers, capitalists, publicists, and in fact, for everybody who is interested in industrial progress, of which the press synopsis that has been published gives a very faint idea. This pamphlet will be mailed free upon request, by the Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C.

Fool talk is as plentiful in Washington as fools are everywhere, but it need not catch anybody who chooses to use a little bit of common sense, in analyzing it. For instance, just see how absurd, when this test is applied, is the story, one of the latest, that the five great European powers had united for the purpose of demanding that the Government of the U. S. should state whether it intended to annex Cuba, and if so, that it should proclaim a tariff policy for all time that would not be affected by changes of administration. The absurdity of European nations demanding what any bright school child knows to be impossible under our form of government—the binding of its successors by an administration—effectually disposes of this story, but others equally absurd are continually started.

Many Senators and Representatives are sharply criticizing the administration for countenancing the presence in Washington of the three alleged Cuban Commissioners, who jointly with the Spanish minister form what they are pleased to call, the "reciprocity commission," and who have actually had the audacity to take the preliminary steps towards the negotiation of a reciprocity treaty with Spain, to include Cuba. What adds to the audacity is the fact that these so-called commissioners are not acting in good faith, are not what they claim to be, but are engaged in lobbying for a continuance of autonomy in Cuba, although to do so they have to practically call liars several U. S. Senators, Consul General Lee, and every intelligent newspaper correspondent who has recently been in Cuba, as all of these have declared in unmistakable terms that autonomy has been from the first a flat failure. It is thought by a number of gentlemen who are familiar with the game that these agents of Spain are trying to play that the administration would be justifiable in sending them home, but it is whispered the administration wants them just where they are, and that notwithstanding the sentiment of Congress and of the public in favor of free Cuba, six members of Mr. McKinley's Cabinet favor a policy on the part of this government that will result in the continuation upon some terms of the farce of autonomy in Cuba, and the use of the power of this government to compel the Cubans to accept it. This seems too monstrous for belief, but it is seriously talked about in Washington and is given to you for what it is worth. Personally, your correspondent does not believe that Mr. McKinley would dare try to carry out such a policy, and is certain, if he did, that Congress would not allow it to be done under any circumstances.

Good Advice to Boys.

You are learning a trade. That is a good thing to have It is better than gold. Brings always a premium. But to bring a premium, the trade must be perfect—no silver plated affair. When you go to learn a trade, do so with determination to win. Make up your mind what you will be, and be it. Determine in your own mind to be a good workman.

Have pluck and patience. Look out for the interests of your employer—thus you will learn to look out for your own. Do not wait to be told everything. Remember. Act as though you wished to learn. If you have an errand to do, start off like a boy with some life. Look about you. See how the best workman in the shop does, and copy after him. Learn to do things well. Whatever is worth doing at all is worth doing well. Never slight your work. Every job you do is a sign. If you have done one in ten minutes, see if you cannot do the next in nine. Too many boys spoil a lifetime by not having patience. They work at a trade until they see about one-half of its mysteries and then strike for higher wages. Act as if your own interest and the interest of your employer were the same. Good mechanics are the props of society. They are those who stick to their trades until they learn them. People always speak well of a boy who minds his own business, who is willing to work and who seems disposed to be somebody in time. Learn the whole of your trade.—Ex.

A Boy's Composition on Breathing.

A boy fourteen years old, who was told to tell all he could about breathing in a composition, handed in the following: "Breath is made of air. We breathe with our lungs, our lights, our liver and kidneys. If it wasn't for our breath we would die when we slept. Our breath keeps the life agoing through the nose when we are asleep. Boys that stay in a room all day should not breathe. They should wait till they get outdoors. Boys in a room make bad, unwholesome air. They make carbonicide. Carbonicide is poisoner than mad dogs. A heap of soldiers was in a black hole in India, and a carbonicide got in that there hole and nearly killed every one, afore morning. Girls kill the breath with corsits, that squeeze the diagram. Girls can't holler or run like boys because their diagram is squeezed too much. If I was a girl I had rather be a boy, so I can run and holler and have a great big diagram."

Thieves Operating at State College.

The authorities at State College on Monday afternoon made the wholesale arrest of seven boys, ranging in age from 14 to 19 years, on the charge of larceny. Four of the boys secured bail from home, and the other three were taken to Bellefonte and lodged in jail, but were also bailed out inside of an hour.

For six months back residents around State College have had their cellars, hen coops and even pantries robbed of everything worth stealing. A detective was employed, who soon made the discovery that the work was being done by an organized band of boys, some of whom were members of families in high standing.

About three weeks ago four of the gang were arrested, two of whom are now in jail. The seven arrested Monday bring the number up to eleven, and there are yet more to follow.

The Proper Way to Advertise.

S. W. Smith, one-fourth mile west of town, will have the last general sale of the season on the last day of this month. Smith took the right course in advertising—the whole sale is advertised in the REPORTER, where its many patrons can in this issue see what he has to sell. His fat cattle and other goods, no doubt will be in prime condition and there will be bargains to be had for the buyer.

For some time, I have suffered with rheumatism and tried every imaginable remedy, without effect. Mr. F. G. S. Wells advised me to try Chamberlain's Pain Balm, telling me that it had cured many cases of long standing like mine. I have used four bottles and feel sure that one more bottle will make my cure complete.—A. P. KONTZ, Claremore, Ark. Sold by S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville; F. A. Carson, Potters Mills; J. H. Ross, Linden Hall and H. F. Rossman, Spring Mills.

Left Husband and Home.

Huntingdon had a sensation, by the disappearance, a few days ago, of T. R. Read and Mrs. Wm. H. Prideaux.

Prideaux traced the couple to the West, but there lost the trail. Read is a bachelor, 47 years old, and conducted the leading drug store, besides being a director of the First National bank. It is understood he has been meeting Mrs. Prideaux clandestinely for about a year. Three weeks ago Prideaux discovered Read in his wife's company and thrashed him soundly.

Read and Mrs. Prideaux took with them the woman's 12-year-old daughter, leaving another daughter aged 16. Read, who is worth about $75,000, disposed of his business interests before departing, and converted all his belongings into cash. Mrs. Prideaux is a very beautiful woman, and it is supposed she was dazzled by Read's wealth. Prideaux returned a few days after the search for the couple, and is prostrated by his wife's unfaithfulness.

The Fight for Governor.

At Saturday's Republican primaries in Lancaster county there was a hot fight between the Quay and Wanamaker people. Quay carried the county. Money was freely used.

In Blair county Quay carried the instructions for senator there being no opposition, but Wanamaker carried the five delegates for governor.

McKean, Warren and Venango went for C. W. Stone for governor who is Quay's choice.

Up to the present time 143 of the 362 state delegates who will compose the state convention have been elected. Of this number Senator Quay can lay claim to control only 65 without contests. Wanamaker is assured of 43 uncontested delegates.

On which side will the Centre delegates be?

Our congressman Arnold is running for congress-at-large and has the Blair and Clearfield.

There was no opposition to Quay in Blair, yet he was cut nearly 3000 votes.

LATEST NEWS ITEMS.

Both of Europe's greatest men, Bismark and Gladstone, are ill.

Philadelphia has a big sensation by several members of council being found guilty of accepting bribes in a water works job.

Towns along the Susquehanna are again in danger of being flooded.

President McKinley is in great worry over the trouble with Spain and sleeps little.

The President is said to favor armed intervention to stop the horrors of war in Cuba.

By a fire in Chicago, one day this week, a score of people lost their lives.

The mother of Dr. Colfelt died at Bedford Springs on Monday.

Dr. Swallow's friends are urging him strongly to be an independent candidate for governor.

In the Northwest there was a freeze on Tuesday which did much harm to fruit and other crops.

At Pittsburg the rivers showed a rise of nearly 30 feet.

Marriage Licenses.

The following marriage licenses were issued during the past week:

Thomas J. Decker and Birdie J. Heckman, both of Gregg twp.

C. J. Styers, of Coburn, and Amanda C. Dress, of Rosecrans, Pa.

Sterling Miller, of Tylersville, Clinton county, and Edna N. Long, of Rebersburg.

Joseph F. Heichel, of Blanohard, and Lizzie Wagner, of Howard.

Isaac Lannen, of Union twp., Centre county, and Eliza Cowpher, of Rush twp.

Elijah B. Sharp, of Milesburg, and Margaretta Wetzler, of Principeo Furnace, Maryland.

100 Horses Wanted.

Farmers and horse owners having horses and mules, young or old, for sale, should bring them to Runkle's hotel, Centre Hall, March 29th and 30th, when R. H. Hoy, horse dealer, of Philadelphia, will have his third horse market days. 100 young and old horses wanted, for which fair prices will be paid. Horses must be in good condition.

Lecture.

Prof. A. M. Wonder, A. M., of Central Pennsylvania College, will deliver his lecture on "Shams" at Tusseyville tomorrow, Friday evening, and at Lemont Saturday evening. Proceeds for the benefit of the Linden Hall United Ev. Sunday school. Admission 10 and 15 cents.

GREAT FLOODS.

From the western part of this state and Ohio and Indiana, come reports of great floods, thousands of families suffering from overflowing streams, hundreds of houses damaged and railroads tied up by rising waters. Loss is put at several million dollars.

HOT SHOT FOR QUAY.

WANAMAKER FIRES HIS FIRST GUN IN THE COMING FIGHT.

"Holy John" Lays Aside His Singing Book and Jumps the Senator's Neck.—There's Plenty of Fun 'a-Comin.'

Mr. Wanamaker in his Lancaster speech took up the Pennsylvania legislature of last year, referring to "its record of promises broken and party pledges ignored; its abuse of public trust and insatiable desire for public plunder; of legislation born of injustice, iniquity and crime, driven through under the whip and spur of the boss; of trusts fostered and protected and legitimate commercial interests assaulted; of placing the brewery paramount to the school house and the interest of beer pre-eminent over the crying demands of charity and popular education.

"The machine, finding itself bankrupt, conspired to create a host of new and useless but high salaried officers, aggregating over $750,000, by instituting railway, prison, civil cervice and other 'commissions,' but," he added:

"The anti-Quay men, divining the purpose and dangerous character of these bills, quietly formed a combination with all the interests assailed. The temperance people were aroused, hundreds of state papers declared against the scheme intended to break down the restrictive license barriers, the prison authorities became alarmed, lest for political purposes our penal system should be impaired, and gave valiant assistance; the railroads joined hands to defeat a scheme intended for black-mailing purposes; electric interests responded, as did others, and the entire outfit of Quay's commission bills was linked together and strangled borning.

The speaker next considered the promises of reform legislation made by Senator Quay and his alleged failure to fulfill them. Continuing he said: "For fifteen years the control of the office of state treasurer has been the citadel of Senator Quay's power; it is believed to have yielded annually a campaign fund of not less than $100,000, mortgaging influential bankers and affording unlimited credit to borrow vast sums for personal campaigns, and exhibiting incumbents entirely upon the office of state treasurer poor, and on a $5,000 salary in two years retiring with a competency.

"The state treasurer's office has been the storm center of suspicion and scandal for many years. Public sentiment, always strong, at times inflamed by rumors of great shortages, of funds deposited in unsound banks, of illegal collections of interest of state moneys, of reckless speculation by treasury officials, has time and again unsuccessfully demanded a treasury investigation, always to find the sentinels that guarded every approach too well entrenched.

Mr. Wanamaker averred, as an illustration of the extent to which the state moneys were manipulated, that a Philadelphia bank, "whose president is one of Quay's old lieutenants," a private institution capitalized at $150,000, has continuously carried a deposit ranging from $300,000 to $1,200,000 of state funds. In conclusion, Mr. Wanamaker charged that "in ten years the Quay machine has taken from the taxpayers $1,250,000 and in twenty years $2,500,000.

He declared that a large part of the nearly six millions of Pennsylvania citizens are tired of ring rule and "unwilling to submit tamely to the surrender of state affairs to Quay." The legislature and the political power, he said, had been cornered like wheat.

"One senator owns another senator and these control twenty-six congressmen who, in solid body, train with the captain or if anyone fail the combination turns in against that man's re-election to congress.

Mr. Wanamaker said he was in the fight until Pennsylvania is redeemed and true to the traditions of Lincoln and Grant, and he entered it free and untrammelled and ready to serve the people.

Three Deaths.

George Thomas, of Howard, died of apoplexy, at his home, Sunday evening, aged 79 years. He was soldier in the late war.

John W. Adams, another resident of Howard, died on Tuesday evening of apoplexy, aged near 75 years.

Harry Y. Smeltzer, son of Albert Smeltzer, of Pleasant Gap, died at Selinsgrove on Wednesday morning, in which place he attended college as a student for the ministry. Funeral on Friday forenoon.

Whooping cough is the most distressing malady; but its duration can be cut short by the use of One Minute Cough Cure, which is also the best known remedy for croup and all lung and bronchial troubles; for sale by Smith & Crawford.

PRESERVING EGGS.

German Methods and the Results Thereof

It will be interesting to many of the Reporter readers to know the best way of preserving eggs, hence we give below a series of experiments carried on in Germany last year, and the results.

After eight months of preservation 400 eggs, divided into twenty different parcels for that many methods of experiment, were examined, with heterogeneous results. Upon opening for use the eggs presented the following results, according to the parcels originally numbered: 1, Eggs put up for preservation in salt water were all bad, not rotten but uneatable, the salt having penetrated into the eggs. 2, Wrapped in paper, 80 per ct. bad. 3, Preserved in a solution of salicylic acid and glycerine, 80 per ct. bad. 4, Rubbed with salt, 70 per ct. bad. 5, Preserved in bran, 70 per ct. bad. 6, Provided with a covering of paraffin, 70 per ct. bad. 7, Varnished with a solution of glycerine and salicylic acid 70 per ct. bad. 8, Put in boiling water for twelve to fifteen seconds, 50 per ct. bad. 9, Treated with a solution of alum, 50 per ct. bad. 10, Put in a solution of salicylic acid, 50 per ct. bad. 11, Varnished with water glass, 40 per ct. bad. 12, Varnished with collodion, 40 per ct. bad. 13, Covered with lac (probably shellac varnish), 40 per ct. bad. 14, Varnished with sward, 20 per ct. bad. 15, Preserved in wood ashes, 20 per ct. bad. 16, Treated with boric acid and water glass, 20 per ct. bad. 17, Treated with manganate of potash, 20 per ct. bad. 18, Varnished with vaseline, all good. 19, Preserved in lime water, all good. 20, Preserved in a solution of water glass, all good.

In commenting on this report the Agriculturist says that the last three methods are consequently to be considered the best ones, and especially the preservation in the solution of water glass, as varnishing the eggs with vasaline takes too much time, and the treatment with lime water some times communicates to the eggs a disagreeable odor and taste. There is one drawback with eggs preserved in a solution of water glass, the shell easily bursts when placed in boiling water. It is said this may be avoided by cautiously piercing the shell with a strong needle.

MAINE REPORT TO BE GIVEN OUT MONDAY.

It is officially stated that the report is a very voluminous document.

It was understood at the cabinet meeting on Tuesday that the report of the court of inquiry probably would be in Washington to-day, Thursday, or Friday; that it is a very voluminous document; that probably it will not be given to the press and to congress before Monday; that the President will require that much time for its proper consideration.

Madrid, March 22.—The Spanish Government has received a dispatch from its minister at Washington, Senor Polo y Bernabe, saying that the report of the United States Naval Court, appointed to inquire into the loss of the battleship "Maine," holds that the explosion was of external origin.

Inside of a week we may know whether we will have war with Spain.

Judge Love Reduces Damages in the Lyon Case

Last November court Rose Sternberg Lyon obtained a verdict of $5,375 against Gustave Lyon, of Philadelphia, for alienation of her husband's affections. On Tuesday Judge Love reduced the damages to $4,000, which the plaintifl must accept or a new trial will be granted.

Their Scheme Defeated.

A rather strange story comes from Avonmore to the effect that a few nights ago a farmer living near that place found an alarm clock in his haymow. He took it from the hay and placed it in his house, where after a short time, the alarm began to ring and automatically a match was lighted. It is, of course, alleged that incendiaries put it there for the purpose of firing the hay, and only the barking of a watch dog led to a thorough investigation, that led to the discovery of the clock and match.

The Heldover Licenses.

The Nearhood license for the Rebersburg hotel was granted by Judge Love on Wednesday.

The Ed. Ruhl license for the Nittanyhall hotel was held for further consideration.

A thrill of terror is experienced when a brassy cough of croup sounds through the house at night. But the terror soon changes to relief after One Minute Cough Cure has been administered. Safe and harmless for children; for sale by Smith & Crawford.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Cullings of More than Ordinary Interest from Everywhere.

Shun is es Freeyore do!
Now gate de Arwet oh,
Fer Gaertle un Housebutze.

Bring der Recha un de Spawt;
In der Gorte gate's now growt.
Dut de Scholla goot ferbrecha,
Un de Lenner awa recha.
Steck de Zwivale,
Say de Rettich,
Hock de Gummera un Grumbera;
Un fer en completer Gorte,
Grobt en Bet fer Boshtnawde.
Don Arbze, Zellrich un Solot;
Un sog noch mit nichtte,
Fergest net olles goot zu mischte.

Housebutsa is en seese Arbet;
Floor rybe un Seeling wescha,
Carpet schittlo un Offa biacka,
Kessel butza, Shenk ousefaga,
Un mit em Blechkechar ryba,
En Biessen is es net zu b'schriva.
Un was denkst du das mer date,
Wan mer net de Weipslite het?

The wet weather checked plowing.

Streams are high in this county and all over the state.

Anthony Gates, of Bellefonte, was granted a pension, $12.

It rained moderately Monday night and Tuesday.

The purchaser of old horses will he here again—see his adv.

Benner had the first shad here, on sale last week.

John T. Tate, of Bellefonte, was granted a pension, $8.

S. V. Flegel, of Philipsbnrg, has obtained a pension, $6.

James I. Yarnell, of Snowshoe, has obtained a pension, $8.

James Miller, of Bellefonte, has obtained a pension, $6.

Since Sunday night's snow we have had wet weather.

Among the announcements will be found the name of Robert M. Foster, for assembly.

Peter B. Jordan was appointed post master at Colyer, vice Jacob Smith, deceased.

The precipitation here from last Saturday night to Wednesday night, was 3¼ inches, which is large.

Landlord Gramley, of Rebersburg, is about to become landlord of the Eagle Hotel at Lock Haven.

Surely hens are doing their best to stock the market with eggs since price has come down to 8c per doz.

For the coming summer Lewis Sunday will put in his week days on John Arney's farm, adjoining town.

Rev. Rearick's appointments, Sunday, March 27, at Centre Hall, 7 p. m; at St. Johns church, 2 p. m.; Georges valley, 10 a. m.

J. S. Yearick's dwelling in Kratzerville, took fire, one day last week and was entirely consumed, together with his household effects.

Deaths in Sugar Valley: Miss Rebecca Shontz, of Loganton, aged 22 years. At Carroll, of the infirmities of old age, Daniel Troutner.

James Runkle, who last year moved from Centre Hill to a farm near Lewistown, last week flitted back to the Bair farm near Tusseyville.

George Bierley died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Claude Johnson. He was born at Rebersburg, Feb. 28, 1822. His aged wife survives him.

Newt Gordon, of Bellefonte, left last week for Juneau, Alaska, where he will become resident manager of the Last Chance gold mining company.

The aged widow of John Sholl, of Miles township, now over 80 years old, will in the future make her home with her son-in-law, Dr. Hosterman, in this town.

A chickenist down the valley tells us one of his hens laid an egg about a week ago on which appeared the letters L. S., which he declares means, "Lick Spain."

The farmers of Snyder county fixed upon a date and took all their surplus stock to Selinsgrove where a great public sale was made of it on Wednesday, the plan proving a success.

The sword worn by Lieut. Howard P. Petriken, of Bellefonte, when he was killed the night before the battle of Antietam, in 1862, has been located in Texas, and will be returned to his sister, Marion, in Bellefonte.

Dandelion, precious yarb, is ready to be plucked for our tables, and has many friends. Soon its flowers of golden yellow will smile at us from every field and roadside. Welcome, dandelion.

"If de average young man," said Uncle Eban, "ud be willin' ter go froo as much hahdship ter git useful knowledge as he did learnin' ter smoke his fust cigar, dar wouldn' be nigh ez many regrets in dis here life."

The safe in C. T. Fryberger's mill office, at Philipsburg, was exploded by burglars a few nights ago. The safe door was sent nearly through the side of the wall, windows and furniture were broken, and a sum of money obtained.

THE NEWS.

The Cuban Junta in New York announced officially that they would not accept autonomy in the island.

The body of a girl was found in a buggy at Napa, Cal., and she is supposed to have been killed by her companion, a young man, whose lifeless body was found a short distance away.

The list of dead by the Chicago fire, has been swelled to seven by the discovery of additional bodies.

John P. Crum, special commissioner of the Postoffice Department, is at Spokane, Washington, to establish an Alaskan postal service.

A return miner from the Klondike, says there is food enough to last the population two years.

Walter Sanger Pullman, son of the late G. M. Pullman, was married at San Francisco to Miss Louise L. West.

A semi-official note was issued in Madrid to the effect that investigation showed that the Maine explosion was due to an internal explosion, and that should the United States demand indemnity, it would be indignantly repelled by Spain.

Honore Laine, the correspondent expelled from Cuba publishes a letter alleged to have been written by General Weyler, in which the former captain general of Cuba is reported to have said that he had prepared the harbor of Havana for the visit of American warships, and that the Americans knew the terrible punishment that awaited them.

The Cuban Junta issues a proclamation to the American people that Cuba will not accept, or even discuss, proposals for autonomy.

The American flag was hoisted on the new cruiser Amazonas at the English shipyard Friday.

It is reported that Italy has sold the armored cruiser Varez to Spain.

The cruiser Montgomery sailed from Havana for Key West.

One thousand gold hunters were reported to be snowed in between Wrangle and Glenora.

Officers of the American and the Pacific Express Companies are taking steps looking to consolidation.

John Reed was sentenced to eight years in state prison for buncoing farmers in Massachusetts.

Eleven hundred operatives of the Whittenton Cotton Mills, Taunton, Mass., returned to work.

Robert N. Frenger was acquitted in Staunton, Va., of the murder of Edward Merritt.

The wife of Senator Thurston died on board the yacht Anita, in Sagua harbor, Cuba.

By a fire in the Bowery Mission in New York eleven were burned to death.

Many prominent labor leaders were present at the union conference of railroad workers in Chattanooga.

The weavers in the big cotton mill strike refuse to come to terms with the manufacturers and no settlement is yet in sight.

A new line of steamers is to be placed on the ocean run between Seattle and Dawson.

The British ship Corsair went ashore on Harn Island, Miss., and will prove a total loss.

After seeing his brother convicted of highway robbery, Frank Hill, at Chicago, confessed to the crime and was sentenced to the penitentiary.

George W. McCoy has been arrested in Portland, Ore., on a charge of fraudulently using the mails with a view of booming a proposed Klondike expedition.

E. C. Bassick, who located a famous Colorado silver mine and by it became a millionaire, died at Denver.

Reproductions of the McKinley and Bryan homes will be on the grounds of the coming Trans-Mississippi Exposition at Omaha, Neb.

The smallpox situation at Middlesborough, Ky., has become so dangerous that the United States government sent Passed Assistant Surgeon Dr. Wertheimer, of the United States Army, to take charge of the pesthouse. The State medical authorities surrendered only on orders from Frankfort. The county refused to support the pesthouse and the inmates were on the verge of starvation. There are 70 smallpox patients and 400 suspects. This entire community is alarmed and almost demoralized.

The 1,100 operatives of the Whittenton Cotton Mills, Taunton, Mass., returned to work after a strike lasting five weeks. Ten of the loom-fixers, who organized the strike, will not be given employment.

The State Supreme Court of Pennsylvania affirmed the decision of the Dauphin County Court, which refused to grant an injunction to restrain the Capitol Building Commission from awarding contracts for the erection of the State capitol.

Hon. W. J. Bryan spoke at Atlanta, Ga., in the Auditorium to 10,000 people. His address was along his usual line of argument.

FIELD OF LABOR.

Paint is made of seaweed.
Dresden has a paper watch.
Idaho has two daily papers.
Longshoremen have eighty-six unions.
One woolen mill in Mississippi.
Japan boasts commercial schools.
Detroit waitresses may organize.
Savannah police work eight hours.
Indianapolis barbers will reorganize.
Detroit makes stoves for South Africa.
New York has 500 union shoeworkers.
Utah florists have a State association.
Springfield has a needle workers' union.
Milwaukee is to have a school for cash girls.
Detroit Manufacturers' Club debated single tax.
Springfield (Mass.) lathers want 16 cents a bunch.
Pittsburg structural iron workers will organize.
Cleveland sailors and freight handlers will organize.
Illinois and Wisconsin coal dealers held a convention.
Chicago and Indianapolis have no idle union printers.
New Jersey unionists want company stores abolished.
Chicago F. of L. wants swimming tanks in public schools.
Colorado unionists will hold a State convention May 2.
Detroit cigarmakers' union pays idle members $3 a week.
Southeast Lancashire, England, has 75,000,000 cotton spindles.
A mass-meeting to denounce blacklisting was held at Chicago.
Ohio commercial travelers favor the 2-cent railroad fare bill.
Toledo unionists want a new office created—city sealer of weights.
Duluth Chamber of Commerce asks citizens to buy home-made goods.
Wages were advanced in Japan recently when machines were introduced.
When employes of the Union Pacific road are sixty years of age they are discharged.

SPAIN HAS OBJECTED.

Presence of the Key West Fleet a Subject of Protest.

NO CHANGE OF POLICY.

The Approach of the Elections Is the Reason Advanced for the Sending Away of the Ships—The Opinion in Congress Is Against Any Change in the President's Policy.

A despatch from Washington, D. C., says: "Definite representations have been submitted by the Spanish Government to the State Department concerning the assembling of a large fleet of American warships at Key West, the war preparations, and the influence which they have had on the approaching elections in Cuba. While these representations cannot be properly regarded as a protest against the attitude and acts of the United States government, it may unquestionably be set down as a remonstrance calculated to have an effect in European court circles. Not, however, being a technical protest the statement has not called forth any official rejoiner on the part of the State Department, for it is lacking in tangible accusations, being rather an argumentative presentation of alleged Spanish grievances.

Stated in detail, the representations proposed that if the United States fleet was withdrawn from Key West, the Spanish troops would be sent home from Cuba, and then an opportunity would be afforded to all the citizens of the island to participate in the approaching elections, when the plan of autonomy would be put to a test. It was argued that the presence of the fleet was a menace to the Cuban government, because it was considered a valuable aid by the insurgents, who would not lay down their arms as long as there was a possibility of a demonstration in their favor by this government. The suggestion has been met with the statement that this country has nothing whatever to do with the troops in Cuba, and if Spain desires to keep them or withdrawn them, it is a question entirely for that country to decide. On the other hand it is not conceded that Spain has any concern in the disposition of the American fleet, especially when the ships are assembled in American waters and are not upon hostile mission.

A Topic of General Comment.

The suggestion of the Spanish government caused much talk in all official circles. This was especially true in Congress, where for several hours it was not believed that Spain had seriously put forward such a proposition. The most conservative men in Congressional circles were united in declaring that under no circumstances could the President afford to accede to Spain's demand. Senator Elkins stated that the position which ought to be assumed in the matter, namely, that the United States had no concern in Cuba, and that Spain had no ground for questioning the disposition of our ships, was a perfectly sound one, and would be upheld in Congress. All the interviews gathered during the day were in one direction. Senator Chandler said that under no condition would the fleet be removed, while Senator Mason, of Illinois, remarked that the suggestion was in line with Spanish diplomacy which, during all history, has been nothing but a record of duplicity, deceit and delay. Senator Kyle, of South Dakota, remarked that any suggestion made to this government based on a renewal of schemes of autonomy ought not to be considered, because they were extremely visionary. He thought that Spain had emphasized her inability to govern the island, and he did not think that these new promises were either sincere or practicable.

It is understood that copies of the informal protest which the Spanish government submitted to the State Department, have been sent to all the capitals in Europe for the purpose of influencing European sentiment against the United States, the purpose being to place the responsibility upon the United States for any failure that may follow the attempt of Spain to establish self-government on the island. This effort to create an anti-American sentiment in Europe is not giving the officials of the State Department the least concern.

NO WARSHIP FOR CUBA.

Cruiser Montgomery Ordered to Join the Fleet at Key West.

It was determined by the Navy Department to recall the Montgomery from Havana. The cruiser will be replaced by the dispatch boat Fern, which has sailed from Key West for Havana. She goes to relieve the Montgomery as a home for the officers engaged in supervising the wrecking operations in Havana harbor. It is asserted at the Navy Department that the Montgomery is not withdrawn owing to any suggestion from Spanish sources that her presence is not desired. It was the announced intention of Secretary Long when the cruiser was sent to Havana to keep her there only so long as the Fern should be engaged in the work of distributing relief among the sufferers in eastern Cuba. This task having been performed, and, owing to the return of the court of inquiry from Havana, there being fewer persons to accommodate, the Fern, which is better equipped than the Montgomery to assist in the wrecking operations, is returned to her position.

A brief telegram from Admiral Sicard announced the arrival at Key West of the Mangrove with the court of inquiry aboard. Up to the close of office hours the Navy Department, though it knew officially that the court of inquiry had come over to Key West from Havana, was not informed as to the findings or plans of the court.

GOLD IN UNCLE SAM'S PURSE.

A Total Available Resource in That Metal of $250,000,000.

Henry Clews' financial circular says: "It is fortunate that the trade balance should stand so largely in our favor in the face of the possibilities of a foreign war. We have now $123,000,000 of specie in the New York banks and $169,000,000 of gold in the treasury, which, with the current imports of $15,000,000, after deducting the one hundred millions of reserve gold, makes a total available supply of $207,000,000.

"To this may be added, on a very moderate estimate, $50,000,000 represented by foreign creditor balance still due to us; which, in the face of war possibilities, gives us a total available gold resource amounting to over $250,000,000—to say nothing of the other stocks of the metal in this country amounting to over $450,000,000. These facts show an ample financial preparedness for whatever may come."

BOLD MOVE BY SPAIN.

Her Torpedo-Boat Destroyers Sent to Cuba Threaten the American Navy.

Great concern is shown in Washington at Spain's sending a flotilla of torpedo boat destroyers to Cuba. A cablegram from Cadiz states that another flotilla will start soon. The flotillas are believed to be capable of destroying almost any fleet which the United States could present in Cuban waters, and the American navy is weak in this class of vessels.

The United States naval court of inquiry left Havana for Key West. A member of the cabinet expressed the opinion that the findings of the court will be received by the President this week. He says the President has no information as to what will be the nature of the court's conclusions.

War drills are held daily on the battle ships Indiana, Massachusetts and Texas, stationed at Tortugas. The crews are trained to checkmate attacks by torpedo boats.

The United States government is said to be negotiating for the Brazilian battle ship 24 de Maio, formerly the Aquidaban, which has been reconstructed in England.

It is reported that Spanish residents of Vera Cruz, Mexico, will present a warship to Spain.

A number of Spanish sailors who enlisted in the American navy before the present troubles between Spain and the United States began deserted while the San Francisco, Helena and Bancroft were at Lisbon recently.

Lieutenant-Commander Sobral, former naval attache of the Spanish legation at Washington, praised President McKinley in an interview at Barcelona, and said that but for the President's strength of character the House of Representatives "would have voted the jingo proposals."

Reports that Emperor Frances Joseph of Austria, who is a first cousin of the Queen Regent of Spain, will extend aid to that country have created a great deal of comment.

A Rome dispatch to the Pall Mall Gazette, of London, states that the Pope is ready to do everything in his power to prevent hostilities, "which might be fatal to the Spanish dynasty."

MAY BUY A BATTLESHIP.

United States Said to Be Negotiating For The Reconstructed Aquidaban.

The United States government is negotiating in London for the purchase of the Brazilian battleship 24 de Maio, formerly the Aquidaban, the flagship of Admiral Melio, which has lately been reconstructed in England.

The Aquidaban was a double-turreted, twin-screw ship built in 1885, with citadel and turret armor ten inches thick, and with a complement of 356 men. Her proportions were much like the Maine's. She was sunk in Port Bello Bay, Brazil, by a torpedo charged with 125 pounds of gun cotton, but was afterward raised and reconstructed.

It is reasserted that the Spanish government has secured the warship O'Higgins, which was built by the Armstrongs for Chili.

WASHINGTON.—Information in possession of the government is to the effect that up to this time Spain has not consummated the purchase of the Chilian warship O'Higgins. The indications, it is stated, seems to be that this ship also will be added ultimately to the United States navy.

Secretary Long denied that the United States government was negotiating for a Brazilian battleship.

WILL NOT PAY INDEMNITY.

Loss of the Maine Held to be Due to an Internal Accident.

The following semi-official note was issued in Madrid Thursday: "The report of the Spanish Commission on the Maine is not yet known; but the statements of several technical officers who have made a close examination of the scene of the disaster show it was indisputably due to an internal accident. American assertions to the contrary are, therefore, deplored in official quarters as tending to mislead public opinion and render the situation still more difficult from the standpoint of maintaining friendly relations between the two countries. It may be regarded as certain that, should the American technical Commission present a report declaring the disaster to be due to an external explosion, the public will refuse to accept such a finding, and any demand for an indemnity based thereon will be indignantly repelled by Spain."

Admiral Bermejo, the Minister of Marine, has wired the commander of the torpedo flotilla at the Canaries not to proceed to Havana.

SQUADRON OF NAVAL VESSELS.

The Battle Ships Massachusetts and Texas to Go to Hampton Roads.

The latest event in official circles at Washington was the issue of an order for the formation of a new squadron of naval vessels to be stationed at Hampton Roads. The squadron in the beginning will consist of five ships, all the best of their types. Two of them, the battle ships Massachusetts and Texas, are withdrawn from the present North Atlantic fleet at Key West and Tortugas. It would be a grave mistake to suppose that in ordering this movement the Navy Department is animated by any purpose of yielding to representations or intimations that may have come from the Spanish Minister as to the mischief caused by the gathering of so large a naval force as Admiral Sicard's fleet in the vicinity of Cuba. On the contrary the formation of the new squadron was brought about by purely strategic considerations, although it appears from the nature of the force so far under orders to rendezvous at Hampton Roads, that this strategy is of a defensive nature.

New Freight Terminal.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company has opened a new freight terminal with yard facilities at the foot of West 26th street on the Hudson River, in New York City. A large plat of ground between 26th and 27th streets, fronting on 13th Avenue was secured and tracks were laid to accomodate 100 cars, and in addition a warehouse 300x25 feet was built. Tracks have been laid across 13th Avenue to the pier, and a new bridge and other necessary adjuncts have been built to facilitate the handling of cars from floats to the land. The establishment of this terminal enables the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company to gather business from the extensive lumber yards and the piano, structural iron, boiler and other manufacturing industries in that vicinity. The delivery of freight for firms in that neighborhood is also facilitated by the improvement.

Strong Words from a Minister.

Dr. E. A. Warfield delivered a strong sermon on Cuba at the Methodist Protestan-Church, Lynchburg, claiming that the law of humanity should lead the United States to take some action, whether the Maine was blown up by external or internal explosion and that war is not an unmitigated evil, but a dishonorable and selfish peace is.

FIRE VICTIMS.

Lodgers in a Bowery Building Lose Their Lives.

UPPER FLOORS BURNED.

The Building Was Run By the Bowery Ission, With Rooms At 15, 20 Or 25 Cents a Night—Those Who Escaped Lost Much of Their Clothing And Some Lost All.

A despatch from New York says: Fire early Sunday morning destroyed the Bowery Mission House, at 105 Bowery, and burned to death eleven men, who were among those lodging there for the night.

The Bowery Mission House was one of the best-known cheap lodging houses on the thoroughfare and was conducted by the Christian Herald. In the basement was a cheap restaurant, while the ground floor was used for mission purposes, Gospel services having been held there daily for several years. The four upper floors were fitted up with accommodations for one hundred and fifty men, who paid 15, 20 or 25 cents, according to the location of the rooms.

Saturday night almost every bed was occupied. At half-past one o'clock Sunday morning a lodger discovered flames coming from a washroom on the third floor, but before he had time to alarm the house the fire was noticed by passers-by on the street. By this time the flames had eaten their way to the top and were bursting through the roof.

When the inmates were aroused a wild scene of excitement resulted. Many lodgers became panic-stricken, rushed into the hallways and fell over each other in their efforts to reach the street. Those on the lower floors reached the street safely by the stairways, while those on the upper floors groped their way through blinding smoke to the metel fire escapes in front of the building. The majority of them saved only portions of their clothing and several were naked.

Three alarms of fire had been sent in, and in a few minutes the firemen were busy deluging the building with water. They succeeded in confining the fire to the three upper stories.

Many of the naked and injured were cared for by persons in the vicinity, and about 50 were accommodated at the Everett street police station, about three blocks away. Several of the most destitute were brought to the station house in patrol wagons and were partially clothed by members of the force and kind-hearted neighbors. After the fire had been extinguished sufficiently that a search of the place was possible, the police and firemen entered the building. Several bodies were found near windows on the upper floor, where they had been stricken down while attempting to make their way to the fire escape.

So many bodies were found in the early stages of the search that it was estimated that over forty persons must have been killed. Of the eleven bodies found some were discovered in the small rooms they had occupied, while others were found in the hallways and on the stairs of the fourth and fifth floors. All were without clothing, and most of them were burned and charred beyond recognition.

The loss on the building by fire is estimated at $7,000 and the contents damaged to the extent of $5,000 more.

LOOKS PEACEFUL.

Both Governments Holding Back the Dogs of War.

A despatch from Washington, D. C., says: —There were many smiles and shrugs among the peaceful inclined people when it became known that President McKinley, acting through Secretary long, had ordered the withdrawal of the battleships Massachusetts and Texas from the North American fleet at Key West and Dry Tortugas. Almost simultaneously came the news from Madrid that Admiral Bermejo, the Spanish minister of marine, had wired to the commander of the torpedo flotilla, at the Canary Islands, not to proceed to Havana.

Considering that the Spanish government has protested informally against the assembling of so large an American fleet in Cuban waters, and that the United States government has protested formally against Spain sending a formidable fleet of torpedo-boats and torpedo-boat destroyers to Cuba, where they could by no possibility be of any service in carrying on war against the insurgents, these two simultaneous orders were deemed by the peace-at-any-cost-persons to have a great deal of interesting significance.

MORE TORPEDO BOATS.

The House Naval Committee Has Decided on an Increase.

A despatch from Washington, D. C., says: —The House Committee on Naval Affairs has disposed of the question of increases in the vessels of the navy, unless there is some change of disposition among the members. The committee by unanimous vote adopted the motion of Representative Foss, of Illinois, to authorize the construction of six new torpedo-boats, and six new torpedo boat destroyers, and the provision for this has been incorporated in the naval bill. It has not been decided what appropriation will be made for this purpose. It is said to be likely that the torpedo boats will cost in the neighborhood of $100,000 each, though it is possible that the sum given may exceed that.

A member of the committee stated that the torpedo-boat destroyers may cost between $200,000 and $250,000 each.

TIME EXTENDED TO MAY 1.

United States Expects Spain to Establish Peace in Cuba by Then.

The Madrid correspondent of the London Morning Post says:

"I am able to assert on the best authority that United States Minister Woodford originally intimated that the United States hoped and expected that Spain would re-establish peace in Cuba before March 1 of this year. Recently, in response to Spanish representations, the United States extended the time to May 1. Both governments refuse to describe this intimation as an ultimatum to Spain.

"It has been given," continues the correspondent, "entirely irrespective of the Maine affair or of any other complications which may arise in the meantime. There was no suggestion as to what action the United States would take on May 1, should, as is certain to be the case, the rebellion be still unsuppressed."

245,000 Troops In North Carolina.

Governor Russell, of North Carolina, received a message from the War Department asking how many troops the State could furnish in case of hostilities. The reply of th Governor gave 245,000 as the number.

NEW MINISTER PRESENTED.

President McKinley and Senor Polo y Bernabe Exchange Greetings.

A despatch from Washington, D. C., says: —Senor Polo y Bernabe, the new Spanish minister, who succeeds Senor de Lome as the representative of Spain at Washington, was formerly presented to President McKinley. The reception took place in the Blue Room. The introductions to the President were made by Secretary Sherman. The ceremony was such as is usual on such occasions and passed off without incident.

Spanish Minister's Address.

Senor Polo y Bernabe, on being presented, said:

"Mr. President: I have the honor to present to your excellency the credential letters which accredit me in the capacity of envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of his Majesty the King of Spain in the United States of America. The principal object of my honorable mission is to endeavor, so far as possible, to maintain and draw closer between our two countries the most friendly relations.

"In order to attain this end, so much in harmony with my own personal feelings, I am ready to omit no effort whatsoever on my part, and I doubt not that I shall succeed if, as I hope, I shall be fortunate in gaining the benefit of your excellency's good wishes and your effective co-operation.

"In obedience to the special charge of her Majesty the Queen Regent of the Kingdom I have the honor to express to your excellency the wishes of my august soverign for your personal happiness and for the prosperity of the people of the United States of America."

Reply of the President.

President McKinley's reply was as follows:

"Mr. Minister: I am happy to receive from your hands the royal letters whereby her Majesty the Queen Regent, in the name of his Majesty, the King of Spain, accredits you in the capacity of his Majesty's envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary, in the United States of America.

"It is very gratifying to me to receive the assurances you have just made of your purpose to endeavor to maintain and draw closer in all possible ways the most friendly relations between the two countries, and in response I assure you that my own efforts and those of this government will no less earnestly be directed toward the same high end.

"You come hither, Mr. Minister, with the prestige of a distinguished name, borne by your honored father, whose services in promoting good-will between Spain and the United States have already passed into the domain of history. To this you add the qualification of a personal acquaintance with this country and its people, derived from your previous official sojurn at this capital, so that you have a double title to our confidence and sympathy.

"I offer you my personal good wishes and I would have you convey to her Majesty the Queen Regent my sincere appreciation of her Majesty's friendly greeting and my own desire that happiness may be her portion, and that Spain and the Spanish people may enjoy the blessings of peace and prosperity."

There was an avoidable air of constraint during the entire progress of the interview. Both the President and the minister breathed a sigh of relief when it was over, and the latter hurried as soon as possible to the legation, where he could calm himself without being observed. It was a particularly trying occasion for the minister, and his experience and training as a diplomat stood him in good stead.

ABOUT NOTED PEOPLE.

The contributions to the James Russell Lowell memorial fund in Boston now amount to $22,078.

Elisha W. Keyes, who has been appointed postmaster of Madison, Wis., served in the same capacity under Lincoln, Andrew Johnson, Grant and Hayes.

Miss Alice Cook, a fellow in history of Victoria University, has been elected to its convocation or governing body—the first time that a woman has held such a position in England.

Dr. Paglelo, the young Italian doctor, whose part in the unpleasant episode between Georges Sand and Alfred de Musset at Venice, was made public in several books two years ago, died recently at Belluno at the age of 91 years.

Princess Theresa, daughter of the Prince Regent of Bavaria, is a member of the Royal Bavarian Scientific Academy, and is the first woman who ever has received the doctor's degree in science from the University of Munich.

Count Tolstoi is preparing what will be his most widely read book. "I do not feel well at present and cannot write just now," he recently said to an interviewer, "but I hope before I die to say a good deal about women. Before my death I shall say everything that I have at heart about them."

Emperor William, referring to the colors of the German flag, said not long ago that the black represented work, the white represented rest and peace, and the red represented blood, which was necessary to cement the others together.

The Duke of Abruzzi, the nephew of the King of Italy, who recently ascended Mount St. Elias, will start next summer on an exploring expedition to the Arctic regions.

Ida Kahn, a Chinese woman who recently graduated from Ann Arbor University, after six years of study, has just returned to her native town, Kin Kiang, to practice medicine. She is China's first woman doctor.

The Christ Church Historical Association of Philadelphia will soon erect in Old Christ Church, of that city, a handsome tablet commemorative of the clergymen who were active in the work of the Protestent Episcopal Church during Colonial days.

Herbert Spencer, who is now living in Brighton, England, a sufferer from heart disease, is said to be the only living writer whose name is included in the long list of authors inscribed on the walls of the new Congressional Library at Washington.

George W. Vanderbilt proposes to continue the development of the model village of Biltmore, N. C., by the erection of a schoolhouse for white pupils, the building of several handsome dwellings and the establishment of an electric light plant.

Sir John W. Maclure spent $350 in replying to telegrams of congratulation when he was made a baronet.

His Honor Judge John Wyckliff, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Cherokee Nation, is languishing in jail at Vanita, I. T., on the charge of cattle stealing. Justice Wyckliff is a full-blooded Cherokee.

Mrs. Martha B. Conine, of the Colorado Legislature, in the course of an address made to a woman's audience in Brooklyn the other night, said: "My legislative experience has been pleasant throughout, and I have never found anything more disagreeable than women meet in getting up a church affair."

DOINGS OF CONGRESS.

Senator Hoar introduced a bill prohibiting the importation into the United States of birds or their feathers for ornamental purposes, and imposing a fine of $50 for each offense.

Commissioner of Indian Affairs Jones was before the House Committee on Appropriations and urged the adoption of a provision in the general deficiency bill vesting discretionary authority in the Commissioner to ship Indian supplies throughout the country either by contract or direct shipment at current commodity railroad tariff rates.

Representative Henderson, of Iowa, has introduced a bill to prevent the use of the United States flag as a business advertisement or the use of any government publication as advertising mediums.

Senator Lodge gave notice of an amendment he will offer to the naval appropriation bill appropriating $25,000 for making soundings for a cable line from the Hawaiian islands to Japan and also to Australia.

Senator Foraker introduced a bill providing for the awarding of public lands in the arid land States to individuals or corporations which may provide for their reclamation by irrigation, not more than 100,000 acres to be patented to any one person or company.

Representa ive Newlands, of Nevada, introduced a bill creating a public land commission, to consist of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, the Director of the Geological Survey, and three other persons whose appointments are made subject to confirmation by the Senate. Its duties are to construct a contoured topographic map of public land areas.

The Secretary of the Treasury sent to the House a report on the reforms needed to check smuggling in the Mexican free zone. Among other things he says: "No doubt there is opportunity for the perpetration of frauds on the revenue by the continuance of the free zone of Mexico. Until the privileges pertaining to the zone are abolished by the Mexican government the danger to our revenue will continue to exist."

COURT LEAVES HAVANA.

Starts for Key West on the Mangrove—Members Make No Prophecy.

The Mangrove with the United States naval court of inquiry on board, sailed Tuesday night for Key West.

Captain Sampson said that the decision to leave Havana was not reached until after a long consultation of the members. It was decided that, while further testimony might be obtained in Havana, this was not sufficiently to justify a longer stay. The court can return if the divers or wreckers make discoveries that add to the stock of knowledge already gathered.

The plans of the submerged wreck, in the preparation of which Ensign Powelson has had a large share, are elaborate, and Captain Sampson says the testimony and records of the divers are full.

Captain Sampson hopes the court will be allowed to resume its sittings on the battleship Iowa, now near Key West, with the flagship New York. All the officers of the court except Judge-Advocate Marix are stationed on the Iowa or the New York, and on the former the court could be free from interruption.

The greater part of the investigation that remains will consist, unless the court returns to Havana, of a careful study of the plans. It is not believed that it will be necessary again to summon the survivors of the Maine. Captain Sampson said, however, that they would be summoned if the revision of the testimony showed missing links in the chain that they could supply.

The court has no prophecy to make as to the further duration of its sittings or as to when and where its findings will be promulgated. Captain Sigsbee will probably remain in Havana, with Lieutenant Commander Wainwright, to superintend the work on the Maine. Chaplain Chidwick is expected to remain to care for any bodies that may be recovered.

The court called upon Consul-General Lee to bid him farewell, and subsequently Captain Sigsbee said adieu to the members.

LATE INVENTIONS.

A Southern man has designed a new resilient tire for wagons, which is made of an inner section of rubber tubing surrounded by a layer of rubber-coated linen or canvas and covered by a vulcanized, comparatively hard, rubber tube, which is, in turn, covered by an outer rubber tube.

Acetylene gas is to be used for the purpose of inflating marine buoys and floats, the dry calcium carbide being placed in a vessel in the upper portion of the buoy, to which a small quantity of water is admitted as it sinks, causing sufficient gas to generate to lift the buoy to its proper position again.

A Pennsylvnia woman has invented a fly escape for attachment to window screens, which is formed of a wire cone, with the large end connected with a passage along the bottom of the screen, in which the flies crawl and pass out through the small end of the cone, thus clearing the house of the insects.

A noiseless and mere efficient flame for incandescent gas burners is produced by giving the air and gas a rotary motion to thoroughly mix them as they are admitted to the bottom of the burner, the mixed air and gas then being heated by means of corrugated rings in the burner, which draw heat from the flame above.

Carpet sweepers are being made with a brush mounted on a flexible shaft and surrounding a circular disk to revolve toward the dust collector in the centre of the disk as the sweeper is pushed along, motion being imparted to the flexible shaft by a system of gears connected with the central wheels, on which the sweeper runs.

Sunken iron ships which are too deeply submerged to permit the descent of divers to make connections for raising them can be lifted by means of a powerful electro-magnets attached to lifting ropes, the magnets being lowered until they strike the wreck when an electric current is applied through wires to cause them to grip the boat.

Envelopes cannot be tampered with to remove their contents in the mails without revealing the theft if a new safety is used, which consists of a piece of material to be inserted in the envelopes directly under the address, which becomes damp and blurs the writing when the back of the envelope is steamed or soaked to open the flap.

Making Axles for Cannon Trucks.

A large order for tubular axles for cannon trucks has been placed by the government with the National Tubular Axle Works, of Emigsville, Pa. The works are running day and night and are employing a large force of extra hands.

Parliamentary Election In Japan.

The Japanese parliamentary elections are proceeding quietly, and it is expected that the government will have a majority.

THREE WISHES.

It was years ago, when I was a child,
A fairy came to me;
"Now, look at your heart and wish,"
she smiled;
"You shall have wishes three.
Look deep in your heart and wish,"
she said,
"For what you wish shall be."

I looked in my heart—I was but a
child—
And I wished for a red, red rose,
The sweetest, the largest, the reddest
flower
That in any garden grows.
It came and it withered with an hour;
Flowers fade, as every one knows.

I looked in my heart—I was but a
child—
And I wished for a milk-white dove.
It came, and surely never before
Had any bird such love.
One day it unfolded its wings and flew
Far into the heaven above.

I looked in my heart—I was but a
child—
Yet a child can be so wise;
"Give me what's sweeter than any
sweet rose,
More fair than the dove that flies,
A lover, affectionate, good and true!"
'Twas then I looked into your eyes.

BARRAUD'S VENGEANCE.

"Take my advice, Morris. Leave pretty faces alone or you'll get into a scrape—as I once did," he added reflectively.

It was Max Deuchars, the well-known baritone, who had spoken, and the room instantly divined that an adventure lay beneath.

"The story! Let's have the story!" we cried, with one accord, and some one, with delicate forethought, filled up his glass.

"Well, I suppose there is one, if you care to call it such," he said, "so here goes. Most of you remember my entering the profession"—there was only one profession in Deuchars's eyes—but you probably did not know that it was pure accident that gave me my first chance. But so it was. I was cast for a very minor part, indeed, but I was always ambitious, and even then had understudied Barraud, the principal baritone, so thoroughly that I was practically word-perfect in his lines.

"He was a good actor and the cleverest I have ever known at make-up, but careless and indifferent and endowed with a temper the reverse of serene, which caused him to fly off at a tangent on the slightest provocation. One night he failed to show up at the proper time. Dickenson, the manager, was at his wits' end. The regular understudy was taking a holiday. The audience could not be pacified much longer, and he was at a loss what to do. Then I stepped in and volunteered to play the part. He eyed me dubiously for a second or two, but I suppose I looked pretty confident, for he said:

'All right; try—and for goodness sake be quick.

"I tried, and—well, I made a hit. A few weeks later, when Barraud's engagement required renewing, Dickenson offered me the part as a permanency. Naturally, I accepted. This turned the chagrined baritone's resentment against me, though his dismissal was entirely the result of his own negligence, and he went away uttering vows of vengeance against what he termed my sneaking ways.

"So much for Barraud. I did not see him again for nearly two years, during which I played the hero nightly with—modesty forbids me to say more than a fair amount of success. And now, having got rid of what a novelist would call the prologue, let me commence in earnest with the story.

"I had been asked to sing at a morning concert somewhere in the suburbs in aid of a charity. Immediately I ascended the platform I became conscious of the surpassing beauty of one face among the row after row in front of me. The girl did not look more than 19 or 20. The exquisite contour of her cheeks, the shapely mouth and nose, and above all, her eyes, fringed with lashes that seemed to droop instinctively to conceal their depths of hazel, all went to make up a face that was well night perfect in its loveliness.

"I had a hazy idea of having seen her before somewhere, but could not resolve it into anything definite. Each time a few bars' rest gave me the opportunity I looked down upon her. Strange to say she was generally gazing at me at the same moment, and our glances met. Once I could swear that she even smiled at the circumstance and lowered her eyes purposely. It was the same during my second song. A subtle kind of magnetism seemed to play between us.

"I was encored, and this time I responded, going no further from the platform than just out of sight of the audience. When I reascended it, the seat she had occupied was empty. I was disappointed, and racked my brain again to think where I had seen her.

"When I returned to the artists' room a surprise awaited me. A tiny note lay on my bundle of songs, with my name on the envelope. Instantly I jumped to the conclusion that it was connected with the owner of the lovely face, and tore it open in a little flutter of excitement. Inside was just a plain card, and traced in pencil, in a dainty feminine hand, this:

"'Come and see me. I have something to tell you.'

"I was at once elated and disappointed. Elated because I felt that my guess was correct; disappointed that she had given no name, nothing whereby I could identify her. She gave an arddress, 15 Osborne Terrace.

"I looked at my watch and hesitated. I could spare half an hour and still be in time for the theatre. My mind was soon made up.

"Taking a card out of my pocket, I scribbled a few lines on the back hastily. 'Dear Jack,' I wrote, 'Awfully sorry I cannot meet you as promised. Pressing engagement—Max.' They were to Jack Albery, our tenor. I had promised to meet him at the club and go down to the theatre together afterward. That much accomplished, I proceeded to the address given by my fair correspondent.

"'I——' I began to the trim housemaid who answered my ring, and then I stammered and looked foolish. I had forgotten that I did not know her name.

"The girl smiled behind her apron. 'It's all right, sir. Will you come this way, please?'

"She showed me into the daintiest of boudoirs. Rich curtains and rugs, the thick axminster on the floor, and the array of little ornaments scattered profusely around the room proclaimed its owner to be accustomed to luxury. A second or two later the curtains opened and in walked, not she whom I was expecting, but—Barraud! I gave a start of amazement. I had pretty nearly forgotten his existence; but the insolent smile, just showing the white of his teeth, on his face as he advanced, brought back vividly to my recollection the circumstances of our last meeting.

"'So we meet again, Mr. Deuchars?'

"'It seems that we do,' I replied coldly; and, seeing that he was about to speak, I added; 'But will you please acquaint your mistress that I am here? My time is limited.' I took him to be a servant. I had heard that since his dismissal he had contracted habits of intemperance and gradually sunk own the social ladder.

"Much to my relief, after a moment's hesitation, during which he appeared undecided whether to continue the conversation or accept rebuff, he chose the latter and vanished. Five minutes, perhaps, elapsed. Again the curtain divided, and this time—ah! I stepped forward to greet my divinity.

"'I must apologize most humbly for keeping you waiting, Mr. Deuchars,' she said. 'I hardly dared hope that you would find time to pay me a visit.'

"'Beauty has but to express a wish and it immediately becomes a command,' I replied in my most tender manner, and bent low to take her hand when——

"'Ho! ho! ho! ho!—ha! ha! ha!'

"A burst of derisive laughter checked the gallant intention and caused me to start back in dismay. A furious clutch at a flaxen wig, the sound of a dress being roughly torn down the middle. Barraud! Again! It was a grotesque figure that confronted me. Shreds of feminine attire clung to him here and there, and the hasty wipe he had given his face had had the effect of distributing the grease paint and powder on it in blotchy, uneven patches.

"Then I comprehended. I have said that he was a consummate master of the art of make-up, and his slight, girlish frame had lent itself to his talent with marvelous effect. I had been tricked, duped, deceived completely.

"And now! For what purpose had he lured me into his power? For in his power I felt that I was. There was a gleam of incipient madness in his eyes, and the smile of mocking triumph on his patched and powdered features gave him the appearance of some unreal, fantastic figure; some bizarre conception of an overheated imagination. A sense of impending danger caused me to shiver slightly.

"At last he broke the silence, which was fast growing oppressive.

'Well, M'sieur Deuchars, do I not make a charming young lady? Does not your mouth water when I cast my eyes up at you—so? I suppose you thought that because my revenge was long in coming I had forgotten. Barraud never forgets. I have waited long for an opportunity, but now—— You see that?' he said, breaking off suddenly. It was a revolver, and I looked apprehensively at the polished barrel. 'Shall I tell you what I propose to do with it? But let me congratulate you before I do. You sang well this afternoon, exceedingly well—for the last time.'

"The emphasis he threw into the last words confirmed my worst suspicions, and I heard my heart beat faster. Bitterly I cursed the headstrong foolishness which had placed me in his grasp. I looked round the room. I was caught like a rat in a trap. There was apparently only one exit, and he sat guarding that and toying carelessly with the revolver. I waited in trepidation for him to resume.

"'It is now 5:35. At 6:30 or soon after you ought to be at the theatre; is not that so? But you will not be there, make up your mind to that. I propose to—to—what you call kill two birds with one stone.'

"'In the next hour you and I will have a nice, quiet conversation—we will recall old memories—and by that time, my very dear friend, the stage manager will be saying to himself: "Where the dickens is that Deuchars?" He will begin to fret about and get excited, as he did on a former occasion, for the understudy is away and there is no one who can take Deuchars's part—ah! you are surprised to find that I know anything about that, are you not?'

"With callous refinement of torture he prolonged his words until a cold perspiration came out all over me as I sat there helpless and inert.

"'So much for the stage manager; I shall consider that we are quits. For you, my dear friend, I have another method. At seven o'clock I shall invite you to play a little game of chance with me. I shall place two pieces of paper in that hat of yours. On one your name will be written; on the other, mine. You may then take one out; I give you the privilege of drawing. If it bears your name, you will be free—you will have won the game. If mine is the name, I have won, and at 7:30 o'clock I shall shoot you through the head with this revolver. I give you half an hour, you see, to prepare. I have only one more thing to say. Do not make any attempt to escape; it will be useless, as I have here an effectual means of preventing it. Another thing; the servant who let you in at the door is my wife; she is the only person in the house besides ourselves. You need not waste your breath in calling out, therefore; you understand?'

"He ceased, and I was left to my own thoughts. What they were you a madman, of course, there was little doubt. I had something over an hour on which to ponder on the very slender chance of life I possessed after that time, for how did I know that he would keep faith even if our bout with chance resulted in my favor.

"If the worst came to the worst, I was resolved to make a fight for life, at any rate. I would not sit there and be done to death like a dog. Another fifteen minutes—seven! As the last chime fell on the silence he got up. My hat lay on a table near by; carefully he measured two pieces of paper of exact size, wrote on them in a firm hand, and placed them in it.

"'Now, let us take our little gamble with Dame Fortune. Monsieur Deuchars, I invite you to draw. If she favors you, very good; if I come off the victor——'

"A loud knocking at the door interrupted me. But I had caught the sound of a voice I knew. I rushed to the window and shouted with all my strength: 'Jack! help! Jack!'

"He raised the revolver, but I was on him before he could draw the trigger, and pinned him with my arms. Fiercely he strove to wrench himself free, but I held on like grim death, till Jack Albery and another man burst into the room. Barraud's little scheme was foiled. He saw it, and had the good sense to give in quietly.

"Their opportune arrival was brought about in this way: Jack went down to the club as arranged, and my missive was duly delivered to him. He thought nothing of it, and proceeded to the theatre in due course, but as the time passed and I did not arrive, he began to wonder what had happened. Then, in feeling for something in his pocket, he chanced to pull out my note again. This time he was surprised to see some writing he had not noticed on the previous occasion. It was the card I had received at the concert.

"In the hurry of the moment, when pencilling my message, I must have written on the back of that instead of my own card. He waited another few minutes and then decided to come in search of me, feeling sure that it was no trivial affair which would keep me from the theatre. For prudence sake he had taken a companion, and they arrived, as I have described, just in the nick of time.

"Well, my friends, that is about all. I was not anxious, as you may guess, for the affair to become public property, and we let Barraud off, after promising that he would clear out of the country and give up his murderous intentions. However, I heard a day or two afterward that his brain had become completely deranged and that he was confined in a lunatic asylum."—Tit-Bits.

How Gypsies Elect.

Tzigane tribes in Hungary elect their chiefs every seven years. The election of these "voivodes," as they are termed, takes place by universal suffrage. As soon as the name of the successful candidate is proclaimed he is applauded; the musicians of the tribe play and sing and a silver crown, the insignia of his office, is placed on the chief's forehead. Then he is presented with a plate of meat, ornamented with flowers, and a bottle of wine, which he drinks at once, after which he breaks the bottle. Then the new chief delivers a long speech to his tribe, and recommends them to respect the laws of their nation, after which every member of the tribe shakes hands with the new "King," and promises obedience to his orders. The selection winds up with an elaborate feast and dancing.

Among themselves the Tziganes speak their native language, which contains a number of foreign words. Like the North American Indians, they join to their family name another name, which corresponds to the character of the individual. They have an extraordinary aptitude for learning other languages; but their pronunciation is always strange and full of guttural sounds.—New York Times.

Best Part of a Cemetery.

Probably few people know that there is a choice side to every cemetery. Thus in some parts of the world the eastern portion, without regard to its situation, is always deemed the most desirable. This preference arises from the old tradition that our Lord will appear from the east. It is also believed that the dead in the eastern portion will be the first to rise; then those of the southern, western and northern in order. In England it was once the custom to bury felons and other bad characters on the north side of the church. The custom of laying the dead in a certain direction is responsible for the Welsh designation for the east wind: "The wind of the dead men's feet."

In Antwerp alone nearly 4,000 horses were used last year for human consumption. The number of shops dealing exclusively in horseflesh in the Belgian ports exceed thirty.

TORPEDOES FOR DEFENSE.

GUARDING A HARBOR WITH THESE ENGINES OF DESTRUCTION.

Secrecy of the Work of Placing the Torpedoes---Planted All Over a Harbor, and Connected With the Shores by Electric Wires---Various Kinds of Torpedoes.

An expert on explosives in the employ of the Government at San Francisco, and who is particularly familiar with the handling of large torpedoes, gave some interesting information to a Chronicle reporter regarding the manner of placing and directing these terrible destroyers.

"The explosion which destroyed the battle-ship Maine in the Harbor of Havana, no matter what its cause," he said, "has drawn general attention to the importance of torpedoes as a means of harbor defense. It was recognized, from the very moment of the disaster that the destruction of the great armor-clad ship might have been due to a torpedo. And so inquiries have naturally arisen as to the extent to which American ports are protected in this manner, if at all.

"No work of the War Department is conducted with more privacy than that which pertains to the use of torpedoes for harbor defense. No published reports of any bureau or department of the government of the United States indicate what plans have been adopted for the placing of torpedoes, or at what particular point it is proposed to establish them, either in the case of war or at any other time.

"Torpedoes are of metal, cylindrical in form, about four feet in length and a foot or more in diameter. This quantity is sufficient to blow a hole through the bottom of any ship afloat, if exploded under water within fifty feet of her hull. The installation of 500 or 600 torpedoes, the number for the complete protection of this port, could be accomplished in a few weeks. This would include the laying of the submerged wires and the establishment of the necessary electric connections and instruments on shore. When completed no visible trace of the work would remain. The location of the electric station would be so masked as to be wholly concealed from observation. When fixed in their proper positions, in accordance with the most improved modern methods, the torpedoes would be 100 feet apart. As the destructive area of each is measured by a radius of fifty feet, to place them closer together than 100 feet would be to cause the explosion of one to set off all the others in the same line or group. The preferred arrangement or grouping is the quincunx, a system often adopted by orchardists in the planting of trees to insure the greatest economy of space.

"It is the electrical control of these terrible engines of warfare that makes them most dangerous and effective. Each of a long line of them over which a ship must pass in entering the harbor would have its designated number, and a chart in the hands of the operator or his assistant would show the precise location of each, as measured from certain fixed points of observation. By means of his delicate instruments the operator could in a moment test the electric connections of any single torpedo, and so ascertain if all were in readiness for an explosion. He could so govern the electric current that any given torpedo would be exploded the instant it were touched by an approaching ship. Or he could explode the charge at the proper moment by the pressure of a finger upon the key of his instrument. If all were in proper order and condition no enemy's ship or fleet of ships could pass within the harbor, unless, perhaps, in the darkness or shielded from view by a heavy fog. Even in those circumstances the torpedoes would be effective if the attack were anticipated, for the electric current could be so regulated that each would explode on contact with a ship.

"The War Department has distributed a large number of torpedo cases among the ports most exposed to attack. And in addition to the fixed and submerged torpedoes there are the automobile or dirigible torpedoes, of which there are several descriptions. These may be discharged from a ship or the shore, attain a high speed under water by means of compressed air or electric energy, and are directed in their movements by electric wires, which are reeled off as the machine rushes onward to the object of attack."

Health Notes.

A good complexion depends largely on the proper circulation of good blood throughout the body. Good blood depends on the assimilation of digested food of the right quality.

Anything which interferes with the proper circulation of the blood tends to make the complexion poor; for example, tight lacing, tight shoes, tight neckbands and tight waistbands. Many cases of red nose are due to some form of pressure.

Red hands, too, are often due to some impediment in the circulation of the blood; for example, tight gloves often produce redness and coarseness of the hands. In early youth redness of the hands is as often as not due to impeded circulation, and to their exposure to cold winds after they have been washed.

Where redness of the hands preceeds from a chapped skin—a very frequent source of trouble—the remedy is to dry the hands very thoroughly, and to strengthen and soften the cuticule by means of glycerine rubbed on while the hands are moist, and also of putting on and wearing loose kid gloves at night.

Glycerine is a safer application than vaseline, because vaseline increases the growth of hair on the face and hands.

A simple but effective remedy to remove the swelling and inflammation of a sprain which causes great pain consists of three drops of turpentine and the yolk of an egg, beaten together very thoroughly. Rub the sprained part every morning and night with this.—London Mail.

The Warfare of the Future.

The modern warship has not yet been thoroughly tested, and there is much uncertainty as to how the monsters will behave in actual fighting. They are so ponderous, and at the same time so complicated, that but a slight mishap is likely to render them helpless. The quick destruction of the Maine from an explosion and the rapid sinking of the British Victoria from the blow of a ram show that the loss of a ship is likely to be absolute in such cases.

There is also uncertainty as to the effect on a warship of the continued fire of its own heavy ordnance, and in the case of the double-decked turrets now under construction it is feared they may prove top-heavy and turn the ship over like a turtle. If a torpedo lestroyed the Maine the efficacy of these explosives is shown, and if it is an unavoidable explosion a new danger is disclosed.

In 1881 the British ship Petrel blew up in the Straits of Magellan from her store of explosives, and only last year, off the island of Crete, there was a serious explosion on a Russian battle ship. All of these incidents tend to confirm the belief of naval authorities that the warfare of the future will be full of horrors.—Worcester (Mass.), Gazette.

Cellars and Health.

In towns and the country alike it is the dark corners, the neglected and little-used places in a house, which most frequently contribute to its unhealthfulness, and in ways which are the more insidious because so often unsuspected, says the Philadelphia North American. In this respect the cellars of many houses have much to answer for, for as a rule they are dark and damp, with no direct rays from the sun to kill the mephitic gases which always seek low levels, and no ventilation to disperse them, even where the cellars themselves are not made the repositories of cast-off rubbish and vegetable refuse. The warning, however, cannot be too often given to look to it that the cellar is not neglected. Its ceiling and walls should be plastered and whitewashed where possible, to keep them dry and clean, and the occupants should prevent their cellars from becoming places where rubbish may be shot. The floors should be well paved or cemented to keep out emanations from the soil, and where practicable they should be ventilated by keeping open, in dry weather, windows or doors communicating with the outside air. They act slowly but none the less surely. Frequently they are not noticed at all, although damp and mouldy cellars have undoubtedly done much to undermine the health of many families. This cellar air is taken up through the rooms of a house gradually and in small doses at a time, produces an upward current every time the cellar door is opened, and neglect in regard to this matter is sure to entail serious consequences, because the real reason is often overlooked.

Society in Siberia.

"At one of the grand balls I attended at Krasnoyarsk," writes Thomas G. Allen, Jr., of "Fashionable Siberia," in the Ladies' Home Journal, "I was impressed by the profusion of flowers used in the decoration of the ballroom and which had been imported from Europe at enormous expense, and also by the importance given to the matter of refreshments. Although there appeared to be about four girls to one man, the male portion of the company spent the greater part of the evening at the buffet, or zokoosi table, eating and drinking. The conversation of the women, I found, was most conventional, and one could invariably anticipate the same remarks upon an introduction to a lady. Knowledge of French, which I was surprised to find few could speak, is considered the most graceful feminine accomplishment.

The kitchen, however, has for the lady of the land a peculiar fascination. Very often while dressed in silks and satins, and conversing with her guests, a hostess will proceed to fry a 'blin' or pancake, and eat it with the greatest gusto. The other ladies are at liberty to follow the hortess' example if they choose."

"In the Soup."

This expression comes from the German, some say, but its birth as slang took place at a game of baseball between New York and Chicago in June, 1888, at the Polo Grounds, in New York.

It seems that the members of the Chicago team had made themselves conspicuous by marching about the field before the game in dress suits and had consequently been dubbed "waiters" by the bleachers crowd.

The game was a disastrous one for the visiting team. They suffered a defeat by the ignominious score of 19 to 2. At the close an enthusiastic New York rooter yelled, "The waiters have fallen into the soup!"

This took the fancy of the excited crowd and was shouted all over the grounds. The newspapers repeated it in the accounts of the game and the theaters promptly took it up.—New York World.

A sponge with the great circumference of five feet six inches has been taken from the waters of Biscayne Bay, Florida.

THE KEYSTONE STATE.

Latest News Gleaned from Various Parts.

THE COMMISSION WINS.

The Lehigh Coal Region a Harvest for Unlawful Liquor Dealers—Singular Fall That Will Likely Cause Death of Nurse and Child—A Lucky Woman Finds Wealth Hidden in a Spring House.

A decision was handed down by the Supreme Court in the matter of the appeal of the Commonwealth from the decision of the Dauphin County Court, in its suit against Amos H. Mylin, Benjamin J. Haywood, Samuel J. M. McCarrell and Henry K. Boyer, which was an application for an injunction restraining the defendants, who are members of the commission for the erection of the State capitol building, from proceeding to award contracts, etc., for the erection of the building, which injunction the Dauphin County Common Pleas Court refused. In disposing the case, the Court says: "In Cope and Stewardson, against Hastings, et al., 183, Pa. 300, referring to the powers and duties of the State Capitol Commission, it was said that 'the location upon or near the site of the old Capitol Building, the colonial style of architecture and the cost, not to exceed $500,000,' were fixed by the act, and were mandatory upon the commissioners and every one dealing with them. 'So, to a lesser extent was the fire-proof character of the building, but everything else was left to the discretion of the commissioners under the general direction that the building should 'in their judgment, be adapted to the present and future use of the General Assembly, its officers, committees and employees.' The extent of the commissioners' authority, the nature of their duties, etc., having been definitely settled by our brother, Mitchell, who wrote for the court in those cases, they are no longer open questions; and, until it is shown that the commissioners have exceeded the authority vested in them by the Act of Assembly, as thus construed by this Court, they should be permitted to proceed in the proper discharge of their duties without further delay. A careful consideration of the record before us, has led us all to the conclusion that, in the absence of sufficient proof to overcome the legitimate effect of the defendants' responsive answers to the material averments of fact contained in the bill, as amended, there is nothing to justify the granting of a preliminary injunction. The controlling questions in the case have been so satisfactorily disposed of by the learned President of the Common Pleas that further discussion of any of them is unnecessary. On his opinion, the decree denying the motion for a preliminary injunction, is affirmed, and the appeal is dismissed at appellant's cost."

Held a Crowd at Bay.

Michael Casteline, of Minersville, is said to have robbed his fellow boarder, Peter Duran, of considerable money and valuables and fled to Pottsville. Duran followed him and arrived just in time to stop him from receiving money on a check to which he is alleged to have forged Duran's name. Duran seized Casteline on Centre Street and called upon the police. Casteline broke away, and drawing a revolver and razor, kept a crowd of about 500 at bay for several minutes. Duran finally seized and wrested the weapon from his hand before he could discharge it. Alderman McCool committed Casteline to jail without bail on five charges, burglary, larceny and attempt to kill being the more serious.

Traveling "Speak-Easies."

The Cross Creek Coal Company, which operates mines at Drifton, Eckley, Buck Mountain, Stockton, Coleraine, Derringer and Oneida, has issued notices to all traveling "speak-easies" to keep off their premises. What is known as the traveling "speak easy" in the coal regions, is a wagon loaded with grog and beer, and this is driven around from door to door in the different mining patches and the liquor sold by the pint, quart or even by the drink as the customer wants it. There are in the Lehigh region more than twenty-five hucksters, who make their rounds daily and sell their stuff to all purchasers, regardless of age or the law's restrictions.

Crushed Under a Woman.

A singular accident befell Mrs. John Heiptly, aged 65 years, and a three-year-old infant of Mr. and Mrs. George Griffiths of Pottsville. The woman was employed in the family as a nurse, and while carrying the infant she tripped over a piece of carpet and fell headlong down a flight of twenty steps. The infant's skull was badly indented by striking against the washboard and its body crushed beneath the woman's weight of 200 pounds. Mrs. Heiptly dislocated her shoulder and received serious internal injury. It is believed both will die.

Deserted Forty-One Years.

Thomas Stroke, of Stroudsburg, aged 71 years, brought political influence to bear on Prothonotary William L. Decker, in a second effort to secure a marriage license, that he may be united to Miss Winters, aged 44 years. But the Prothonotary remains obdurate, claiming that Mr. Stroke has not produced sufficient evidence to show that his other wife is dead, even though she left him 41 years ago.

$2000 Pot of Gold.

In addition to the gold recently unearthed on the farm of William Hoey, near Sharon, Mrs. Albert McDowell, a relative, found a coffee pot hidden in a spring house containing over $2000 in gold. The farm has almost been turned over by searching parties.

Crusade Against Cats.

A proposal to start a dog pond at Allegheny has been made to include a crusade against stray cats. Councilman Staring says cats have become as great a nuisance as dogs and he will not consent to the passage of the ordinance unless it contains a clause against ownerless cats. He proposes that cats shall be taxed as well as dogs.

Barn and Live Stock Burned.

The large barn on the David Spotts farm, about ten miles from Bellefonte, was burned to the ground. John Breon was the tenant farmer and he lost all his grain implements and two cows. The building was insured. Loss about $4000.

Another advance is to be made in the price of castor oil. The small boy will not grumble if it gets clear out of his mother's reach.

THE CENTRE REPORTER

FRED KURTZ, - Editor

TERMS.—One year, $1.50, when paid in advance. Those in arrears subject to previous terms, $2.00 per year.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—20 cents per line for three insertions, and 5 cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Other rates made made known on application.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. mar. 24.

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

PROTHONOTARY

We are authorized to announce that Robert F. Hunter, of Bellefonte, will be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Prothonotory, subject to the rules and regulations of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce that H. A. McKee, of Spring township, will be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Prothonotory, subject to the rules and regulations of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce that M. I. Gardner, of Bellefonte, will be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Prothonotory, subject to the rules and regulations of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce that C. U. Hoffer, of Philipsburg, will be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Prothonotary, subject to the rules and regulations of the Democratic party.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

We are authorized to announce that William G. Runkle, of Bellefonte, will be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for District Attorney, subject to the rules and regulations of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce that N. B. Spangler, of Bellefonte, will be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for District Attorney, subject to the rules and regulations of the Democratic party.

ASSEMBLY.

We are authorized to announce that R. M. Foster, of State College, will be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Assembly, subject to the rules and regulations of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce that A. C. Thompson, of Half Moon Township, will be a candidate for Assembly, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce that George W. Koch, of Potter township, will be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Assembly, subject to the rules and regulations of the Democratic party.

Where will the Republicans of this county stand when they come to elect state delegates—for Wanamaker or for Quay?

Dr. Warren, the state ornithologist, or bird-book-man, has resigned. Now let that entire expensive department, with its sinecure clerkship, be abolished. It is a fraud and a steal upon the taxpayers of the state.

Dr. Atherton, of State College, went to Washington to protest against the passage of the bill providing for the disposal of all public lands in the western states. Dr. Atherton asserts the passage of such an act would be the ruination of every State college.

Our government is making all haste to be ready for war. Preparations so far on fortifications, and in the purchase of battleships, etc., will make it impossible for any power to invade the United States.

A war with Spain is still an uncertainty.

To carry this county, the Democrats must put up a good ticket. Men whose record is not clean and whose Democracy has not been straight, will drag themselves and the ticket to defeat. Take warning that the county has been too close to monkey with poor and vulnerable nominees.

The Holland submarine boat has demonstrated all that the inventor claimed for it, going under water and navigating there with ease, diving and rising again at will and showing itself under perfect control at all times. Thus, we have another new invention adapted to meet the changed conditions of warfare, and possibly, to effect as great a revolution in naval architecture as the Monitor did in her day.

Ex-commissioner Goodhart having been criticised, he has really survived the looking into his record for something terrible while an official. He was and is and always expects to be a farmer, and wishes to be rated and ranked as such as long as he plows and sows and reaps—and he was true to the interests of tax-burdened farmers at every call. The more one looks into his official record the more praiseworthy it grows and it does not need any defense.

A handsome surplus and economy in county affairs are his monument. A thousand lines of criticism can be brushed aside by less than a score of lines of defense.

Within three years there will not be a grade crossing on the entire Pennsylvania railroad between Pittsburg and New York. This is the latest declaration from officials who are in a position to know what they are talking about. It is a declaration which means not only the elimination of road crossings on grades, but carrying of foot crossings at stations under the rails by means of subways. Already a number of such subways have been constructed on the main line between Pittsburg and Harrisburg, and it is understood that the company will prepare plans for more of them right away. The subway at Blairsville intersection does away with one of the most dangerous station crossings, and another at Tyrone gives absolute safety at the platform.

The New York Herald has gathered the opinions of a large number of business and professional men in all parts of the country as to how the existing difficulty between this country and Spain can be peacefully settled. It was a good thing to do, as tending to show the trend of public sentiment outside of the newspapers. The replies to the Herald's queries suggest: Arbitration between the United States and Spain and between Spain and Cuba; purchase of Cuba by this country; its purchase by the Cubans; joint action by the United States and England to stop the war in Cuba; a stable government for the island under the joint auspices of the United States and Spain, and the self government of the island under Spanish suzerainty. As a whole, however, the writers show a general inclination to trust the disposition of the whole matter to the wisdom of President McKinley—than which they could not come to a better conclusion.

A SINECURE FOR SOME ONE.

There are a score of applicants for the position of State Economic Zoologist, which Dr. B. H. Warren, of West Chester, threw away rather than support the anti-Quay slate for State delegates at the recent primaries in Chester county, says the Pittsburg *Dispatch*. The applications have been carefully filed away by private secretary Beitler, and will be laid before the Governor when he gets back to the State capital. The position pays $2,500 a year, and there is nothing to do but draw the salary and prepare an occasional bulletin on the diseases among chickens, etc., for the "instruction" of the farmers of the state. The Zoologist is also allowed a clerk at a salary of $1,500 a year.

When State Chairman Elkin was Deputy Attorney General, he was asked by the head of a certain department for an official opinion defining the duties of this position. Mr. Elkin made a careful study of the act creating the office and was forced to admit that its duties were not defined. The office was created for Dr. Warren at the solicitation of leading members of the State Grange, in which he has been an active spirit for many years. The doctor tried to repay the Governor for his appointment by tramping over the state for Bank Commissioner Gilkeson in the fight for State Chairman in 1895. He tried to line up the grangers, but his mission was a failure and every county he visited elected Quay delegates.

A Very Worthy Movement.

Senator Hoar has introduced a bill to prohibit the importation of birds and bird feathers for hat decorations. This bill should pass, and should be amended to prohibit the killing of birds in this country. The fair sex, who do not appear to realize the destructiveness of their fad for feathers, should be willing to spare the lives of the few song birds still remaining in this country.

Recent Mifflin County Deaths.

At Wilkesbarre, Dr. E. N. Banks, aged 73 years.

In Lewistown, Anna, daughter of Charles Chesney, aged 4 months.

In Granville, the widow of Daniel Conrad, aged 76 years.

In Milroy, Lewis Houser, aged 76 years.

In Lewistown, Elisabeth Jacob, age 73 years.

In Oliver twp., John Kenepp, aged 26 years.

At Lockport, Howard Lewis, aged 50 years.

In Lewistown, John H. Saxton, age 80 years.

At Belleville, wife John W. Wilson, in her 62 year.

At Allensville, Wm. H. Glass, in his 59 year.

There are three little things which do more work than any other three little things created—they are the ant, the bee and DeWitt's Little Early Risers, the last being the famous little pills for stomach and liver troubles; for sale by Smith & Crawford.

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Shoe Store.

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Style, Quality, And Price,

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CHAS. A. KRAPE,

SPRING MILLS, - PA.

A Horrible Railroad Accident.

Is a daily chronicle in our papers; also the death of some dear friend, who had died with consumption, whereas, if he or she had taken Otto's Cure for Throat and Lung diseases in time, life would have been rendered happier and perhaps saved. Heed the warning! If you have a cough or any affection of the Throat and Lungs call at G. H. Longs, Spring Mills, sole agent, and get a trial bottle free. Large sizes 50c. and 25c.

Whole Grain for Fowls.

All kinds of fowls have so strong digestion that it is waste of labor to grind feed for them. Not only does the food digest equally well when unground, but the fowl thrives better, as it needs just the exercise for its digestive organs that the unground food gives to it.

We are anxious to do a little good in this world and can tnink of no pleasanter or better way to do it than by recommending One Minute Cough Cure as a preventive of pneumonia, consumption and other serious lung troubles that follow neglected colds; for sale by Smith & Crawford.

State's Oldest Resident.

Miss Peggy Turner, aged 107 years, died in West Lampter, Lancaster county, a few days ago. She is believed to have been the oldest resident in the state and was never outside the county. Only once was she on the cars, when she took a trip of 3½ miles.

What pleasure is there in life with a headache, constipation and bilousness? Thousands experience them who could become perfectly healthy by using DeWitt's Little Early Risers, the famous little pills; for sale by Smith & Crawford.

SALE REGISTER.

MARCH 25—David Treaster, 2 miles west of Old Fort; horses, cows, shoats, binder, mower, drill, and many other farm implements.

MARCH 28—W. A. Boal, 1 mile west of Old Fort horses, cows, sheep, hogs, wagous, reapers, mowers, farm implements, and household goods.

MARCH 31—S. W. Smith, one-fourth mile west of Centre Hall; farm stock, implements, and household goods.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS TESTAmentary on the estate of Mary Reeder, late of Potter township, deceased, having been lawfully granted to the undersigned, he would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement. H. B. HERRING,
mar24-6t Penn Hall.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of Barbara Long, late of Gregg township, deceased, having been lawfully granted to the undersigned, he would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.
SAMUEL LONG, Administrator.
mar17-6t Penn Cave.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS TESTAmentary on the estate of Polly Royer, late of Gregg township, deceased, having been lawfully granted to the undersigned, he would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and all those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.
JAREMIAH SNAVELY, Executor.
mar17-6t Centre Hall.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS of administration upon the estate of U. D. Osman, late of Potter township, deceased having been lawfully granted to the undersigned, he would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement. N. B SPANGLER,
feb24 Administrator, Bellefonte, Pa.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS TESTAmentary on the estate of Elizabeth Ripka, late of Gregg township, deceased, having been lawfully granted to the undersigned, he would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.
DANIEL RIPKA, Executor.
feb17-6t Spring Mills

CAUTION.—HAVING PURCHASED AT CONstable's sale, on March 10th, the following property of Adam Smith, Centre Hill: 4 horses, 10 sheep, horse gears, 1 calf, 2 heifers, cow, 5 hogs, 2 lumber sleds, all farm implements, 2 wagons, 2 plows, hay ladders, harpoon, rope and pulleys, 300 bu. corn in ears, 60 bu. oats, lot clover seed, all hay and fodder, 2 steers, 1 heifer, 30 acres of wheat in ground, sawed pine lumber, lot of ash lumber. All persons are hereby cautioned against meddling with same, as I leave same in his possession at my pleasure.
mar17-3t MRS. ELIZA SMITH.

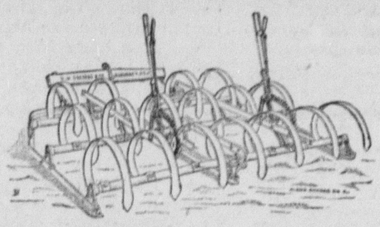
FOR RENT OR SALE.—THE CERTAIN property belonging to M. L. Rishell, Potters Mills, containing 7 acres and buildings, for rent or sale. Inquire of M. L. RISHELL
Farmers Mills, Pa.

PUBLIC SALE—THERE WILL BE EXPOSed at public sale at the residence of S. W. Smith, situated on the Brush Valley road, one-fourth mile west of Centre Hall, on

THURSDAY, MARCH 31,

At one o'clock, p. m., the following articles: 1 sorrel mare; this animal will do good service on a farm for a number of years; a good leader. Six head fat cattle; these cattle will be ready for the butcher, or may be fed with profit until May or June; one is a splayed heifer, five are steers. Jersey bull, eleven months old, fat and ready to kill, or will make a good animal to breed from; 3 shoats, one brood sow; a fine lot of Brahma cocks and hens; these are well bred fowls and will speak for themselves. Four-horse, low-down, four-inch tire wagon with hay ladders; imperial plow, fanning mill in excellent condition, two spike tooth harrows, dinner bell, Centre Hall horse power and upright jack and shafts, all in first-class running order and not one piece broken and has been well cared for; the power was used this fall for shredding corn fodder. Goat and power; complete outfit for churning butter with a goat; the power is in prime order and the goat in perfect training; the goat (Nannie) is more cleanly than a dog, has no odor whatever and is gentle as a lamb; one set heavy harness, good as new, set of buggy harness, new light collar, breeching; one hundred or more bushels Rural New York potatoes; these potatoes are select tubers and pure stock; they were held over especially for seed, being the only variety grown by me for several years. A new stock of seed was bought in New York two years ago; the potato is white in color, oval in shape, a good yielder and runs even in size, being a quality much admired. Having the household goods of two families we will also sell, large square heater, cook stove, small wood stove for sitting room, corner cupboard, book case, desk, bedsteads, chairs, lot of cooking utensils, tables, stands, sinks, barrel of vinegar; 200 boxes of Dr. Smith's salve will also be offered in small lots to suit buyers and sold to the highest bidders. A lot of blacksmith tools, property of the estate of W. A. Michaels. New elliptic spring top buggy, carmine gear, black body, leather trimmings. Buggy has never been used; property of D. A. Boozer. Holstein cow, will drop second calf about time of sale; property of Jas. S. Stahl. An absolute guarantee will be given on day of sale that there will be no underbidding and that every article put up will be sold. Terms of sale. Credit of one year with the customary conditions in regard to security. S. W. SMITH.

FOR RENT.—THE UNDERSIGNED OFFERS for money rent; 32 acres of land, fire wood, and part of the house, situated one mile east of Centre Hill. A small family preferred. This is a desirable farm, having choice fruit and all necessary conveniences.
MRS. D. I. TRESSLER,
feb24tf Bellefonte, Pa.



THE OSBORNE COLUMBIA SPRING-TOOTH HARROW.

The champion of all spring-tooth harrows; a masterpiece of skillful construction, built for any and all conditions of soil. The teeth can be adjusted to any depth, while in motion, by the levers on the rear bars, to give any amount of cultivation desired, or they can be lifted high above the ground, for the transportation of the harrows.

The one-piece steel angle bar frames are shaped to withstand all strain without warping; the front part of each is bent upward, sled-runner shape, to allow the harrow to slide over ordinary obstacles and trash, and to render its transportation to and from the field exceedingly easy. The rear side of one of the frames is cut away to prevent clogging. This is found only on the Osborne.

For prices address or apply to the agent,

JACOB SHARER,

Dealer in Osborne Binders, Osborne Mowers, Hay Tedders, Hay Rakes, Hay Rope, Binder Twine and Harvest Oil.

CENTRE HALL, - - - - - PENNA.

ARE YOU LOOKING FOR BARGAINS?

As people always are.

If so call on..

H. F. ROSSMAN,

SPRING MILLS, - PA.

Where you will find Bargains in all lines every day.

THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEG E.

LOCATED IN ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL AND HEALTHFUL SPOTS IN THE ALLEGHENY REGION; UNDENOMINATIONAL; OPEN TO BOTH SEXES; TUITION FREE, BOARD AND OTHER EXPENSES VERY LOW. NEW BUILDINS AND EQUIPMENT.

LEADING DEPARTMENTS OF STUDY.

1. AGRICULTURE and HORTICULTURE, with constant illustrations on the Farm and in the Laboratory.
2. BIOLOGY, BOTANY and ZOOLOGY. Original study with the microscope.
3. CHEMISTRY; with an unusually full and thorough course in the Laboratory.
4. { CIVIL ENGINEERING, / ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING; / MECHNNICAL ENGINEERING / MINING ENGINEERING; } These courses are accompanied with very extensive practical exercises in the Field, the Shop, and the Laboratory.
5. HISTORY AND POLITICAL SCIENCE.
6. INDUSTRIAL ART AND DESIGN.
7. LANGUAGE and LITERATURE; Latin (optional,) French, German and English (required,) one or more continued through the entire course.
8. MATHEMATICS and ASTRONOMY: pure and applied.
9. MECHANIC ARTS: combining shop work with study, three years' course.
10. MENTAL, MORAL and POLITICAL SCIENCE; Constitutional Law and History; Political Economy, etc.
12. MILITARY SCIENCE: instruction theoretical and practical, including each arm of the service.
13. PREPARATORY COURSE; One year.

Fall term opens Sept. 11, 1895. Examinations for admission, Sept. 13.

For Catalogue or other information, address GEO. W. ATHERTON, LL.D., Prest, State College, Centre Co., Pa

HOW TO MAKE MONEY!

If you are out of employment and want a position, paying you from $50 to $100 monthly clear above expenses, by working regularly, or, if you want to increase your present income from $200 to $500 yearly, by working at odd times, write the GLOBE CO., 723 Chestnut St., Phila., Pa, stating age, whether married or single, last or present employment, and you can secure a position with them by which you can make more money easier and faster than you have ever made before in your life.

UP-TO-DATE NEWS.

Safety Lanterns.

The common lanterns explode and burn your barns—the Safety Attachment to a lantern prevents accident, which ought to induce every farmer to buy a lantern of us.

Clover Seed.

We buy and sell Clover Seed.

Fanning Mills.

We sell Fanning Mills, with different makes of seives and riddles, to clean farm seeds, as well as Clover and Timothy seed; but there has never been a device made to separate all the Buckhorn from Clover Seed.

Seed Seives.

We have a few of the Dildine Adjustable Seed Seives for sale—the last that are in the market.

Up to Date Dairying Supplies.

The DeLaval Cream Separator was the favorite cream separator shown at the grangers' picnic, where the sample Baby Separator was sold. We keep in stock Butter Workers, Babcock's Milk Testers, Dairy Thermometers, Creamers, Churns, and all other dairy fixtures, including parchment paper for wrapping butter.

Household Fixtures and Sewing Machines.

Clothes Wringers, Washing Machines, Refrigerators, Step Ladders, Baskets in great variety including the best make of Sewing Machines, which we sell at prices ranging from $12.50 to $25.00 each. Those in want of Sewing Machines will protect their own interests, as well as save money by calling on us.

Buggies and Spring Wagons.

We are agents for the Columbus Buggy Co.—the finest make of Buggies, Surries and Carriages in the market—hand-made goods. Other makes of Buggies and Carriages of best quality and lowest prices.

Blankets! Robes! Sleighs and Sleds.

A great variety of blankets, robes, horse blankets, sleighs and cutters, of the finest make in the world. Boys' cutters and flyers. Farm and Lumber Sleds of the very best make.

Builders' Supplies.

Fire and Red Brick, Flag Stones, Lime, Roofing Paper, Plastering Hair, Sand, and Victor Patent Wall Plaster, including Calcined Plaster. Logan and Rosendale Hydraulic Cements in quantities to suit buyers.

McCalmont & Co., Bellefonte, Pa.
Shortlidge & Co., State College, Pa.

Dr. Humphreys'

Specifics act directly upon the disease, without exciting disorder in other parts of the system. **They Cure the Sick.**

NO.	CURES.	PRICES.
1	Fevers, Congestions, Inflammations.	.25
2	Worms, Worm Fever, Worm Colic...	.25
3	Teething, Colic, Crying, Wakefulness	.25
4	Diarrhea, of Children or Adults.....	.25
7	Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis.....	.25
8	Neuralgia, Toothache, Faceache.....	.25
9	Headache, Sick Headache, Vertigo...	.25
10	Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Weak Stomach.	.25
11	Suppressed or Painful Periods.....	.25
12	Whites, Too Profuse Periods.....	.25
13	Croup, Laryngitis, Hoarseness.....	.25
14	Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Eruptions..	.25
15	Rheumatism, Rheumatic Pains.....	.25
16	Malaria, Chills, Fever and Ague.....	.25
19	Catarrh, Influenza, Cold in the Head	.25
20	Whooping-Cough	.25
27	Kidney Diseases	.25
28	Nervous Debility	1.00
30	Urinary Weakness, Wetting Bed...	.25
77	Grip, Hay Fever.....	.25

Dr. Humphreys' Manual of all Diseases at your Druggists or Mailed Free.

Sold by druggists, or sent on receipt of price. Humphreys' Med. Co., Cor. William & John Sts., New York.

JONES LEVER BINDER.

Two horses pull the light running Jones Lever Binder with the aid of Lever Power easier than three horses can pull other binders. The Lever, the Fly Wheel, simplest Knotter in the world, the Plano Carrying Spring, the Friction Clutch Reel, these are all exclusive, patented features found only in the Jones Lever Binder.

Farmers in need of binders, mowers, hay rakes, grain drills, cultivators, harrows, plows, plow repairs, all kinds of binder and mower sections, binder twine, harvester oil, hay carriers, rope, pulleys, double harpoon forks, lawn mowers, etc., will do well to come and inspect my stock. I also handle buggies, spring wagons, carriages, and have the agency for the Kramer Wagon.

H. I. WISE,

Wareroom in the Foundry Building. CENTRE HALL.

PENNSYLVANIA R. R.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division and Northern Central Railway.

Time Table in effect November 28, 1897.

TRAINS LEAVE MONTANDON, EASTWARD.

8.23 a. m.—Train 20. Week days for Sunbury, Harrisburg, arriving at Philadelphia, 12.50 p. m., New York 3.33 p. m., Baltimore 12.40 p. m., Washington 1.47 p. m. Through coaches to Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington.

9.27 a. m.—Train 14. Daily for Sunbury, Wilkesbarre, Harrisburg and intermediate stations. Week days for Berwick, Hazleton, and Pottsville. Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore, Washington. Through passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

1.35 p. m.—Train 8. Weekdays for Sunbury, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Hazleton, Pottsville, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 6.23 p. m., New York, 9.30 p. m. Baltimore, 6.09 p. m., Washington at 7.15 p. m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia, and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

5.01 p. m.—Train 12. Weekdays for Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Hazleton, Pottsville, and daily for Harrisburg and intermediate points, arriving at Philadelphia 10.20 p. m., New York 3.32 a. m. Baltimore 9.45 p. m., Washington 10.55 p. m. Passenger coaches to Wilkesbarre and Philadelphia and Baltimore, and parlor car to Philadelphia.

8.12 p. m.—Train 6. Weekdays for Sunbury Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia, 4.30 a. m., New York at 7.32 a. m. Pullman sleeping cars from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7.30 a. m.

1.22 a. m.—Train 4. (Daily.) For Sunbury Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 6.52 a. m., New York, 9.33 a. m. week days, 10.38 a. m. Sunday, Baltimore, 6.20 a. m., Washington, 7.40, a. m. Pullman sleeping cars to Philadelphia and Washington, and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

WESTWARD.

5.37 a. m.—Train 3. (Daily) For Erie, and intermediate stations, with Pullman sleeping cars and passenger coaches to Erie. Week days for DuBois, Bellefonte, Pittsburg and Elmira, and intermediate stations. On Sundays for Watkins, Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with Pullman coach to Rochester.

10.03 a. m.—Train 31. (Daily) For Lock Haven and intermediate stations, and weekdays for Tyrone, Clearfield, Philipsburg, Pittsburg and the West, with through cars to Tyrone.

1.31 p. m.—Train 15. Weekdays for Kane, Tyrone, Clearfield, Philipsburg, Pittsburg, Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through passenger coaches to Kane and Rochester, and Parlor car to Rochester.

5.55 p. m.—Train 1. Week days for Renovo, Elmira and intermediate stations.

9.43 p. m.—Train 13. Daily for Lock Haven, and intermediate stations.

THROUGH TRAINS FOR MONTANDON FROM EAST AND SOUTH.

Train 31 leaves New York 12.15 night, Philadelphia 4.30 a m, Baltimore 4.55 a m, Harrisburg 8.05 a m, daily, Wilkesbarre, 7.30 a. m. Week-days arriving at Montandon 10.03 a m.

Train 15 leaves Philadelphia 8.30 a m, Washington 7.50 a m, Baltimore 8.50 a m, Willkesbarre 10.15 a m, week days, arriving at Montandon 1.31 p m, with parlor car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Train 1 leaves New York 9.00 a m, Phila., 12.25 p m; Washington at 10.50 a m, Baltimore at 12.00 m, Wilkesbarre 3.15 p m, arriving at Montandon at 5.53 p m, week days, with through passenger coaches from Phila. and Baltimore.

Train 21 leaves New York 1.50 p. m Sunday, Philadelphia 4.30 p m, weekdays, 4.30 p. m., Sundays, Washington 3.40 p m, Baltimore 4.40 p m, daily, Wilkesbarre, 6.00 p. m. daily, arriving at Montandon 9.45 p m. Through Parlor Car from Philadelphia, and passenger coach from Philadelphia and Washington.

Train 3 leaves New York at 8.00 p m, Philad. 11.20 p m, Washington 10.40 p m, Baltimore, 11.50 p m, (daily) arriving at Montandon at 5.37 a m, with through Pullman sleeping cars from Phila., Washington and Baltimore and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE RAILROAD.

Daily Except Sunday.

Westward. P M	A.M.	STATIONS.	Eastward. A M	P M
1 38	5 40	Montandon	9 15	4 55
1 45	6 15	Lewisburg	9 05	4 47
1 53	6 24	Biehl	8 57	4 39
1 57	6 28	Vicksburg	8 52	4 35
2 05	6 37	Mifflinburg	8 44	4 27
2 10	6 50	Millmont	8 31	4 15
2 23	6 57	Glen Iron	8 24	4 08
2 51	7 31	Paddy Mountain	7 56	3 43
3 02	7 44	Coburn	7 44	3 32
3 08	7 52	Zerby	7 36	3 25
3 17	8 01	Rising Spring	7 27	3 17
3 23	8 07	Penn Cave	7 20	3 10
3 31	8 15	Centre Hall	7 13	3 02
3 37	8 21	Gregg	7 07	2 55
3 44	8 28	Linden Hall	7 01	2 48
3 48	8 33	Oak Hall	6 56	2 43
3 53	8 37	Lemont	6 52	2 38
3 58	8 42	Dale Summit	6 47	2 34
4 07	8 52	Pleasant Gap	6 38	2 28
4 10	8 55	Axemann	6 35	2 21
4 15	9 00	Bellefonte	6 30	2 15

Additional trains leave Lewisburg for Montandon at 5.20 a m, 8.05 a. m., 9.48 a m, 1.15 5.35 and 7.55 p. m. returning leave Montandon for Lewisburg at 8.25, 9.30 a. m, 10.05 a. m. 5.05, 5.55 p m, and 8.15 p m.

On Sundays trains leave Montandon 9.27 and 10.04 a m and 5.04 p. m., returning leave Lewisburg 9.29 a m., 10.06 a.m. and 5.06 p. m.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, J. R. WOOD
General Manager. Gen'l Pass'er Agt.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Condensed Time Table.

Read Down No. 1	No 5	No 3	May 18, 1896.	Read Up. No 6	No 4	No 2
a. m	p.m.	p.m.	Lv. Ar.	p.m.	p. m	a. m.
†7 20	†7 30	†3 45	BELLEFONTE	10 04	6 10	10 10
7 34	7 44	3 57	Nigh	9 49	5 57	9 56
7 41	7 50	4 03	Zion	9 43	5 51	9 50
7 46	7 56	4 08	Hecla Park	9 38	5 46	9 45
7 48	7 57	4 10	Dunkles	9 36	5 44	9 43
7 52	8 01	4 14	HUBLERSB'G	9 32	5 40	9 39
7 56	8 05	4 18	Snydertown	9 28	5 37	9 35
7 58	8 07	4 20	Nittany	9 25	5 35	9 33
8 00	8 09	4 22	Huston	9 23	5 33	9 31
8 02	8 11	4 24	LAMAR	9 21	5 31	9 29
8 04	8 13	4 26	Clintondale	9 19	5 29	9 26
8 09	8 19	4 31	Krider's S'n g.	9 14	5 24	9 21
8 16	8 25	4 37	Mackeyville	9 08	5 18	9 15
8 23	8 32	4 43	Cedar Springs	9 01	5 12	9 09
8 25	8 34	4 45	Salona	8 59	5 11	9 07
8 30	8 40	4 50	MILL HALL	†8 53	†5 05	†9 01
9 30	9 29		Jersey Shore	4 30	7 55	
10 05	*5	Arr.	Wm'PO'T Lve	4 00	†7 25	
†10 20	*11 30	Lve	Wm'PO'T Arr.	2 40	*6 55	
5 08	7 10		PHILA	†8 35	*11 30	
8 32	10 30		Atlantic City	7 00	5 30	
6 00			NEW YORK (Via Tamequa.)	†4 30		
7 25	†9 30		NEW YORK (Via Phila.)		†7 30	
p. m	a. m.	Arr	Lve.	a. m.	p. m.	

*Daily. †Week Days. ‡6 00 p. m. Sunday. ||10 10 a. m. Sunday.

Philadelphia Sleeping Cars attached to Eastbound train from Williamsport at 11 30 p. m and West-bound from Philadelphia at 11.30 p. m.

J. W. GEPHART,
General Superintendent.

BELLEFONTE CENTRAL RAILROAD.

To take effect May 25, 1896.

EASTWARD. 12	8	2	STATIONS.	WESTWARD 1	7	11
P M	P M	A M	Ar, Lv.	A M	A M	P M
6 30	1 10	8 45	Bellefonte	6 30	10 30	4 21
6 20	1 02	8 40	Coleville	6 37	10 37	4 26
6 16	12 58	8 37	Morris	6 40	10 42	4 30
6 10	12 54	8 35	Whitmer	6 44	10 47	4 33
6 05	12 49	8 31	Hunters	6 50	10 53	4 38
6 02	12 46	8 28	Fillmore	6 53	10 56	4 42
5 57	12 41	8 24	Brialy	7 00	11 02	4 47
5 53	12 37	8 20	Waddle	7 05	11 05	4 52
5 50	12 35	8 18	Scotia Crossing	7 08	11 08	4 54
5 36	12 26	8 07	Krumrine	7 17	11 20	5 03
5 33	12 24	8 04	Struble	7 20	11 24	5 06
5 31	12 22	8 02	Inn	7 28	11 28	5 38
5 30	12 20	8 00	State College	7 30	11 30	5 10

Morning trains from Montandon, Williamsport Lock Haven and Tyrone connect with train No. 7 for State College. Afternoon trains from Montandon, Lewisburg and Tyrone connect with Train No. 11 for State College. Trains from State College connect with Penna. R. R. trains at Bellefonte.

‡Daily except Sunday.

F. H. THOMAS, Supt.

DESIRABLE PROPERTY AT PUBLIC SALE. —A good two-story house, and about two acres of ground, on which is a small barn and other outbuildings; choice fruit, and fresh mountain water piped to the door; in the borough of Centre Hall. Also

— 35 ACRES —

farm land, in a high state of cultivation, a small orchard thereon, near the south-east end of the borough of Centre Hall.

The above will be sold as a whole, or in parts. For further particulars inquire at the REPORTER office. tf

PERSONAL MENTION.

Coming and Going.—Visitors in and out of Town.

——Frank Fisher, of Penn Hall, was in town on business Saturday.

——Witmer Wolf made a business trip to Shamokin this week.

——Robert Krumbine is here on a visit to his brother John Krumbine.

——Mrs. D. C. Keller, of Bellefonte, spent yesterday with friends in town.

——Mrs. Robert Smith, of Spring Mills, visited with friends in town Monday.

——Prof. H. F. Bitner, of the Millersville State Normal, is here on a short visit.

——Prof. James Gregg, of Milesburg, made a business trip to Centre Hall on Saturday.

——Miss Kate Alexander left Monday for Millheim, and will visit with friends at that place.

——Charles Neff, one of our esteemed patrons, was a pleasant caller, and had his label credited to '99.

——Mrs. Maggie Deibler, of Millheim, was the guest of Miss Sara McClenahan over Sunday.

——Miss Phoebe Potter, of Linden Hall, has been spending the past week at the home of Harry Swabb.

——Mrs. Harry Swabb has been confined to her bed the past week, suffering from a severe attack of pneumonia.

——Shem Spigelmyer and wife stopped in Centre Hall Monday night; they were on their way from Millheim to their home in Bellefonte.

——Miss Anna Dinges left last week for eastern cities, where she will select a fine stock of millinery goods, for their spring and summer trade.

——Mrs. Samuel Frank and son Clarence, of Spring Mills, spent last week at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jared Kreamer, on Church street.

——Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Shadle drove up last week from Williamsport, and are guests at the home of Mrs. Shadle's father, Mr. John Bitner, west of town.

——N. B. Spangler and wife, of Bellefonte, were in town yesterday. Mr. Spangler was attending to legal business and incidentally looking up the political fences.

——Mrs. W. A. Sandoe had a growth removed from the lid of her right eye on Sunday. It had been causing her considerable pain and annoyance, but is now healing nicely.

——Representative Robert Foster made a short visit in town Tuesday between trains. Bob asks of his party the customary second term, and will get it with scarce any trouble.

——Julian Fleming arrived here last week on a short visit to his father-in-law, Daniel Fleisher. Julian is the general agent for a farm implement firm and had been in New York state.

——Mrs. Lucy Henney and Clem Deininger returned Saturday from New Bloomfield, where they had been summoned on account of the serious illness of their sister, Mrs. James Stuart. Mrs. Stuart is now improving.

——Rev. M. S. Derstine arrived Tuesday evening on a short visit to his mother. He had been attending M. E. Conference at Danville, and was on his way home. He was again assigned to East Waterford, Pa.

Want Their Back Fees.

The supreme court having decided that constables are entitled to ten cents for each and every mile traversed in the discharge of official duty, those officers throughout the commonwealth are jubilant, and their state association, recently organized at Harrisburg, is preparing to institute proceedings for the recovery of back fees, and the constables are preparing to fight the matter to the end. The commissioners of several counties are now engaged in strengthening their organization, but what special purpose is not apparent at this time.

First Thunder Gust.

Saturday evening nigh unto 8 o'cl'k, the first regular thunder gust passed over this county with heavy rain in some portions and more moderate in others. It was an old-fashioned gust with plenty of sharp lightning flashes and heavy peals of thunder. "Sign" people aver this was a sign of more cold weather in store for us.

Select School.

Prof. D. M. Wolf will open his spring term of school, at Spring Mills, on Monday, April 4th, 1898, to continue ten weeks. Special advantage for those preparing to enter college, or to teach. mar24-3t

From all over the country, come words of praise for Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. Here is a sample letter from Mrs. C. Shep, of Little Rock, Ark.: "I was suffering from a very severe cold, when I read of the cures that had been effected by Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. I concluded to give it a trial and accordingly procured a bottle. It gave me prompt relief, and I have the best reason for recommending it very highly, which I do with pleasure." For sale by S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville; F. A. Carson, Potters Mills; J. H. Ross, Linden Hall, and H. F. Rossman, Spring Mills.

POTTERS MILLS.

Interesting Items Gathered by Our Correspondent.

Oscar Stover was to Milroy last week.

Philip Leister has taken out a good many props of late.

McCoy's new house, opposite Philip Leisters, is nearing completion.

Farner's sale was pretty fair; they say a fellow could have bought cheap calico.

Moving time will soon be here; some of our people still have no place to move to.

Michael Smith has returned from Philadelphia; glad to know they did not kill him.

Wm. Sweeney will occupy the house vacated by Samuel McCoy; he will work for Alex. McCoy on the farm.

Our school closed yesterday. We sincerely hope our school directors will divide our school by next fall, so that justice can be given to pupils

A newly married couple, who had made Mrs. Carson's hospitable home their retreat for the night, were serenaded by our band on Tuesday evening.

Samuel McCoy expects to move to Jersey Shore this week; he takes with him Harry Fultz, one of our bright young boys. Harry has lots of ambition for a boy of his age.

The roads are drying, but are still in bad condition; the pike is something like a mountain lumber road. It is an imposition that people should be asked to pay toll on such a pike.

(Colyer) was again represented in this country, in the vicinity of Egg Hill, by the same young man previously spoken of in theae columns, accampanied by his chum. They went to call on two young ladies without the one lady knowing of their coming; just like them. When they went home they took a buggy box full of Sinking Creek limestones along as a sample. Stones are plenty down there; we suppose their horse would be tired till he would haul the load to Colyer.

No. 2.

Miss Linnie Evans is still on the sick list.

Alexander McCoy came home from the sale on Tuesday with a fine horse.

The Atlantic Refining Oil Co., made another trip through here with their tank.

Green Decker has purchased a new engine, with which he expects to run his saw mill.

Clayton McKinney left on Tuesday for Altoona, where he expects to get work in the shops.

Emory Ripka, the mountain school teacher, closed his school on Tuesday; R. D. Foreman closed yesterday.

Spring is early this season with us; the birds are building their nests already, and the peach blossoms are swelling.

Several persons went a duck hunting from our town, and returned with a ducking; one of the party fell in the dam and that is all the ducking he got.

SPRING MILLS BUDGET.

What Our Alive Correspondents Have Seen of Interest the Past Week.

John Horner is making some very decided and attractive improvements to his property.

The accommodating news boy of our village has labored diligently and faithfully to build up a newspaper trade, and has succeeded admirably. He is now doing quite a large business.

On the 1st prox Floyd Bowersox, of Penn Hall, will move to our village and commence blacksmithing. Mr. Bowersox is a first-class workman and thoroughly understands the business.

A long distance telephone has been placed in the office of C. P. Long, and works admirably. He has also the home telephone to lower part of Penns valley; of course Mr. Long can now communicate to "all creation"—almost.

On 1st prox. the mill property located at Farmers Mills, will be operated with Frank Fisher, of Penn Hall, as business manager, John C. Auman, of our village, as miller, and Albert Bradford, also of our village, as assistant.

C. U. Hoffer, of Philipsburg, Democratic candidate for the nomination for prothonotary made us a brief visit on Tuesday last. Mr. Hoffer is well known in this valley, and is a gentleman of unquestionable abilities; he has quite a number of influential friends here who are by no means idle.

On Thursday last, David Sowers, a young man of our village, boarded a freight train to take a ride down the road, and on arriving at Glen Iron, he foolishly jumped from the car while the train was in motion, and falling dislocated his left shoulder and was otherwise considerably bruised.

Professor D. M. Wolf will close his school session on the 29th inst; Miss Mabel Sankey will also close the primary department on same date; Mr. Williams closed on Monday last. On 6th prox. Miss Sankey will commence a session of ten weeks for the "little people."

On Tuesday last, a very stormy, rainy day, Fred. Schlegel, of below our village, moved to Brush valley, below Wolfs Store; I. M. Heckman will occupy the premises he vacates; Wm. Neese also moved to the John F. Heckman farm, below Penn Hall on same day; Mr. Heckman moved in with Robert Smith, of our village, known as the Duncan property.

A banquet was held in our Academy building on Friday evening last, at which the Shakesperian society of our village was largely represented. This society is composed of young ladies ranging in age from a dozen years up to thetr majority, and possibly a trifle over. The organization is well maintained. Miss Mabel Allison is the president, and wields the baton of authority with considerable skill, of course the object is—as its title indicates, to have nothing at their regular sessions but material of a very classical order for reading, recitations and discussions.

No. 2.

Rev. Faus will preach on this charge another year.

R. A. Krape has returned from Philadelphia, and is looking well.

Quite a number of flittings are to be seen the last few days, notwithstanding mud and rain.

The hotel building, occupied by Smith's furniture store, has been sold to a man in Baltimore.

Sign painting on fences is all the go now, and many handsome decorations are noticed in every direction.

We hear H. B. Miller will occupy the place vacated by Alfred Bradford at Allison's flouring mill in a short while.

The serenaders gave John Breon quite a reception last week; it would have been more but the horse-fiddle got wet.

The Penn Literary society entertained the Shakespeare club on Friday night. After the literary ceremonies were over, ice cream, cake, etc, were served.

On Saturday night a very severe storm accompanied with thunder, lightning and rain passed over this vicinity. 'Twas the worst ever known for the time of the year.

John Heckman had the best public sale that has been in this community. His horses sold high, one pair bringing respectively, $127 and $111; his cows still better as compared with other sales; other goods sold well. The day was fine and everything was in good shape.

REBERSBURG.

The Events of the Past Week as Chronicled by Our Correspondent.

W. H. Corman left for the west on a business trip.

School closed on the 11th; the boys and girls seem very glad.

A. L. Nearhood is housed up with a sore eye, but is improving.

Ex-Superintendent Meyer was to Bellefonte on Wednesday.

Samuel Frank, of Spring Mills, is moving home to his parents.

Misses Rilla Morris and Anna Nearhood were to Millheim Sunday.

Charles C. Bierly is putting up quite a building for himself and wife.

The Lutheran congregation expect to have an Easter entertainment.

Harry Musser, who had taken sick at State College, is slowly improving.

Our burg is fast improving, as there are quite a number of buildings going up.

On Monday morning, the 14th, Cyrus Earhard took sick very suddenly, but is slowly improving.

Mrs. Charles Bierly who has been sick for some time, is not yet able to be up; it seems there is no help for her.

Last Friday evening Harry Corman, our practical Phrenologist, lectured at Woodward. He says he had a good turn out.

Clark Gramley's sale on the 16th was quite a success; he also intends moving to our burg; we are all glad to have him come.

The summer term of school will open on the 4th of April, by Prof. Hosterman; he expects quite a number of students.

A. L. Nearhood and wife went to Bellefonte on business last Wednesday, and also to see their son, E. C. Nearhood, at Centre Hall.

George Brungard, of Rebersburg, died at the east end of Brush valley on Sunday morning, and was buried at Brungart's church yesterday.

Don't annoy others by your coughing, and risk your life by neglecting a cold. One Minute Cough Cure cures coughs, colds, croup, grippe and all throat and lung troubles; for sale by Smith & Crawford.

Weekly Weather Report—Centre Hall.
(Government Service.)

Temperature:	Highest.	Lowest.	
March 17	61	44	clear.
" 18	54	31	clear.
" 19	71	41	part cloudy.
" 20	67	46	cloudy.
" 21	50	33	cloudy.
" 22	40	37	cloudy.
" 23	55	40	cloudy.

Rain: On 18, at night, .09 inch; on 19, at night, .45 inch; on 21, morning, 7 inches of snow and at night .31 inch rain; on 22, forenoon, .38 inch, at night 1.28 inches rain.

Children and adults tortured by burns, scalds, injuries, eczema, or skin diseases may secure instant relief by using DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. It is the great Pile remedy; for sale by Smith & Crawford.

GRAIN MARKET.

New Wheat	90
Rye	35
Corn	32
New Oats	28
Oats	20
Buckwheat	27

PRODUCE AT STORES.

Butter	16
Eggs	8
Lard	5
Shoulders	7
Ham	10
Tallow	4
Potatoes	
Sides	7
Onions	40

GRAIN AND LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Philadelphia, March 23.

Wheat, contract, March, 99⅞a1.00.

Corn, No. 2 mixed, 34½.

Oats, No. 2 white, 33½.

Butter, fancy western creamery, 20; prints, 21.

Eggs, fresh, 10½.

Potatoes, in car lots, 80a83. Onions choice, per bbl., $1.25a1.50.

Live poultry: hens, 9a9½; old roosters, 7c, spring chickens, 17a20c a pair; ducks 12c; turkeys 9a11.

Baled hay, timothy, choice, $12; clover $5a5.50; mixed, $7.50a8. Straw, straight rye, $8a8.50; wheat 5.50a6; oat, 5.50a6.

Cloverseed, Penn'a, 4a4½ per lb. for prime; western choice 5½ per lb.

Timothy seed 1.50a1.60 per bushel.

Chicago, March 23.

Wheat, May, 1.05a1.06.

Corn, cash, 28½.

Oats, cash, 25½.

East Liberty Live Stock:

Cattle, prime, $5.00a5.15; common, $3.60a4.10; bulls, stags and cows, $2a4.10. Hogs, no change.

Choice lambs, $5.75a5.85; common to good, $4.65a5.70. Veal calves $6a6.50.

After years of untold suffering from piles. B. W. Pursell, of Knitnersville, Pa, was cured by using a single box of DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. Skin diseases such as eczema, rash, pimples, and obstinate sores are readily cured by this famous remedy; for sale by Smith & Crawford.

New Ones

Children's Vestee Suits for Boys, from 3 to 7 years,

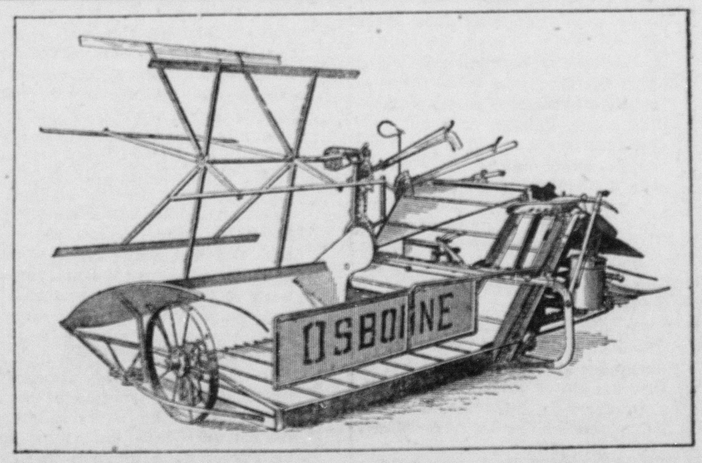
An Immense Assortment.....

Handsomely Trimmed,
Strictly All Wool,
From $2.00 to $3.00.

You should see this line before buying.

Faubles,

Outfitters, Bellefonte,



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I also handle the Osborne Columbia Roller Bearing Mower, Roller Bearing Hay Tedder, Roller Bearing Hay Rake, hand and self dump, Lever Harrows, and Wheel Harrows, and the Perry Harrows and Cultivators. Also handle the Crown and Empire Drills—the simplest in the market. Can furnish sections for all kinds binders and mowers, Also handle the Columbia Wagons and Buggies, and Champion Land Roller.

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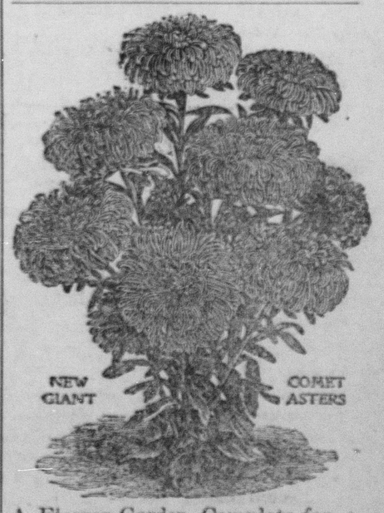

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TIME NEEDED IN THINKING.

Scientists Are Now Experimenting on This Interesting Subject.

Experiments regarding the time needed by the average man to think are now engaging the attention of scientists. Just how long does it take a man to think was the topic discussed by Professor Richet at a recent meeting of the British association. He gave the results of his investigations on the subject and made some interesting remarks upon them. Among other things he found that a man could think of the notes of the musical scale at the rate of eleven to the second. The experiment was performed by running the notes for one or more octaves and then dividing the total time by the total number of notes.

There are various ways of arriving at conclusions as to the amount of time necessary for realizing any physical sensation or mental impression. If the skin be touched repeatedly with light blows from a small hammer a person may, according to Professor Richet, distinguish the fact that the blows are separate and not continuous pressure when they follow one another as frequently as 1,000 a second.

The smallest intervals of sound can be much better distinguished with one ear than with both. Thus the separateness of the clicks of a revolving toothed wheel was noted by one observer when they did not exceed sixty to the second, but using both ears he could not distinguish them when they occurred oftener than fifteen times a second. The sharp sound of the electric spark of an induction coil was distinguished with one ear when the rate was as high as 500 to the second. Sight is much less keen than hearing in distinguishing differences. If a disk half white and half black be revolved it will appear gray when its revolutions exceed twenty-four per second.

It has been found that we can hear far more rapidly than we can count, so that if a clock-clicking movement runs faster than ten to the second we can only count four clicks, while with twenty to the second we can only count two of them. Fatigue and want of nervous vigor has a marked effect in lengthening the shortest time that we can distinguish between different impressions.

Alcohol acted, as might be expected, in making the subject of experiment not able to distinguish such minute intervals of time as he was able to do without it, and at the same time in making him believe that he was doing better than usual.

ATCHISON GLOBE SIGHTS.

When a man calls on an old girl, there is great excitement in the neighborhood until it is learned that he called to sell her a new brand of blueing, or on some other matter of business.

As soon as a man dies, his women folks recall that he had "favorite" hymns, which they ask to be sung at the funeral. This happens in many cases where the deceased would be greatly surprised at the discovery, if he knew of it.

The word "friendship" is abused almost as much as the word "love." Nearly every person seems to expect a great deal of love and friendship without giving anything in return, and makes a great fuss because of disappointment. Nearly all drafts on friendship are protested.

Every one fears that if he should become delirious, he would give away all his secrets, and trot out every skeleton in his private closet. Calm yourself. People who are delirious tell nothing they know. An Atchison man who was recently so near death that he heard Moses sing, raved constantly about his head being a Missouri Pacific freight house.

Then He Bought the Ring.

Fred—Suppose I should ask you to be my wife, what would you say?

Anna—Guess.

Fred—Oh, I haven't the least idea. What would it—er—rhyme with?

Anna—Guess.

REGAINED HEALTH.

Gratifying Letters to Mrs. Pinkham From Happy Women.

"I Owe You My Life."

Mrs. E. Woolhiser,
Mills, Neb., writes:

"Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—I owe my life to your Vegetable Compound. The doctors said I had consumption and nothing could be done for me. My menstruation had stopped and they said my blood was turning to water. I had several doctors. They all said I could not live. I began the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and it helped me right away; menses returned and I have gained in weight. I have better health than I have had for years. It is wonderful what your Compound has done for me."

"I Feel Like a New Person."

Mrs. Geo. Leach,
1609 Belle St., Alton, Ill., writes:

"Before I began to take your Vegetable Compound I was a great sufferer from womb trouble. Menses would appear two and three times in a month, causing me to be so weak I could not stand. I could neither sleep nor eat, and looked so badly my friends hardly knew me.

"I took doctor's medicine but did not derive much benefit from it. My druggist gave me one of your little books, and after reading it I decided to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I feel like a new person. I would not give your Compound for all the doctors' medicine in the world. I can not praise it enough."

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

ITEMS OF INTEREST ON AGRICULTURAL TOPICS.

Crushed Shells for Poultry—Lily of the Valley—The Dahlia Coming in Vogue Again—Etc., Etc.

CRUSHED SHELLS FOR POULTRY.

The avidity with which laying hens will eat crushed shells shows how necessary they are in the hen's economy for egg production. There is no better way to supply lime required for egg shells than this. The shells in the gizzard act as grit, enabling it to digest food. The only care in feeding is to crush the shell thoroughly, so that its likeness to the egg may not be seen. Where egg shells are thrown out without being crushed, the fowls soon learn the habit of picking at the shells on eggs, and from this they quickly become egg eaters, a habit which, when once formed, is never forgotten.

LILY OF THE VALLEY.

When the lily of the valley seems to have weak roots, as may be supposed in case the plant ceases to thrive, it is best to thin out the bed. If that does not do any good, it won't pay to trouble too long over the old roots; it will be better to start a new bed with new, strong roots.

You must give them a rich but light soil, and pretty well shaded.

The same trouble is often found with narcissus.

If planted too deep, that sometimes prevents free blooming.

An inch depth is deep enough to plant the bulbs.—Floral World.

THE DAHLIA COMING IN VOGUE AGAIN.

The dahlia has proved the truth of the old saying that "all things come around to those who stand and wait." After years of neglect this once popular plant has been taken in hand by the florists, and now it looks as if we were to have a dahlia craze. The semi-double varieties will be more popular than the single sorts, because of the greater mass of color afforded by their larger flowers, and the old, very double type will be again in favor. Some of the new varieties are described as being wonderfully fine, especially a white kind called snowbird and a soft yellow variety named Mrs. Dutton, but there are so many listed as new that further special mention would be out of place, so I refrain therefrom.—Eben E. Rexford in Ladies' Home Journal.

DEFECTIVE SEEDING.

To a good farmer there is nothing more surely aggravting to him than to find a year after the seeding with grass or clover has been done, and when it is too late to mend the evil, that there are broad patches across the field where no clover was sown. This most often happens when grass and clover seed are sown by hand. It is impossible to sow timothy and clover seed together and have the seed distributed evenly. The timothy seed, being much lighter, will not carry so far from the hand, and is more likely to be blown about by winds. With the Cahoon grass seed sower we used to calculate to sow timothy seed 16 feet width across the field, while clover seed would be distributed 22 feet, so that the seed should be sown at separate times. To prevent failure to seed it is better to overlap a little. We early learned to pace with three feet steps. Five of these, or 15 feet for the timothy seed and seven paces or 21 feet for the clover seed, made a slight lap, but never in our experience left any strip unseeded. To have either grass or clover fail through lack of seeding is a positive injury to the land. Where the grass and clover fails, the vacant space will be filled with weeds.—American Cultivator.

GET RID OF HEDGES AND BARBED WIRE.

The frequent and pointed articles which are constantly being printed on this subject show that it is something like Banquo's ghost; it will not down, writes an Illinois subscriber. The fact is our fences are no small matter, and since the timber is gone we are confronted with a condition, not a theory. We must have fences and the investigation of the question involves quite a large investment. One Ohio publication and also a letter in your issue of Dec. 11, '97, recommend hedge fences, while in a recent issue of a Western farm paper five letters are published giving information on how to get rid of a hedge fence. I believe the hedge and barbed wire fences are the only ones which the people are willing to pay to get rid of. The hedge eats up the soil, requires so much labor every year to keep in order, dies out, steals wool off the sheep, takes five years to grow it and costs full more than a good woven wire fence.

Barbed wire, on account of its being such a means of torture and mutilation, is not to be taken into consideration. Any number of plain horizontal wires that are stretched upon posts do not make a fence, unless they are tied together by cross wires or pickets close enough to prevent the wires being separated by stock. When wood slats or pickets are used, they cause the panels to sag, receive the full impetus of the wind and cause snow drifts. Does it not seem that really the only practicable fence to buy is a woven wire? Of course they cost considerable, but the sharp competition among the manufacturers brings the price down to the minimum. Six years ago I bought a lot advertised in your columns and it has proved satisfactory. It looks as well now as when first put up.—American Agriculturist.

THE SUFFOLK BREED OF HOGS.

We do not believe the Suffolk breed of hogs is a valuable one for this country, especially where the climate is cold in winter, or has scorching heat in summer, says the Boston Cultivator. It is an English breed, and was introduced into this country some 45 years ago, after Prince Albert had taken all the prizes with animals of this breed at English stock shows. It is a white-skinned breed with very little hair, and its thin skin turns red when exposed to the sun. In the moist, sunless climate of the south of England, where the winters are always warm, this is a good breed to grow. But breeds with more hair are better for this country. For a white hog the small Yorkshire and the Chester white are both preferable to the Suffolk. But for profitable hog growing either Essex for small or the Berkshires and Poland Chinas for large breeds are equally good to all who have no prejudice as to color. Black hogs are generally grown in the West, except as they are superseded by the Jersey Red, a large, coarse breed, with abundant coating of hair, and which stands sudden changes of climate, from hot to cold, better than any other. In breeding hogs, the best grades are procured by using large, long-bodied sows of Chester White, Berkshire or Poland China breeds and crossing them with the small Yorkshires on the white sows, or with Essex boars on the large breeds of black hogs. The vigor of constitution depends most on the dam. Fineness of bone and early maturity depend on the male parent of the progeny thus bred.

WORMS IN HOGS.

When a hog has kidney worms he will begin to get weak in the back; the hind part will wobble as the animal tries to walk. As the disease progresses the hind legs will give way and at last the animal will not be able to stand on its hind feet at all, but can only move by dragging them along on the ground. If let alone the animal will linger for quite a long time before death will relieve its sufferings.

If taken in time turpentine will usually cure. Put a small quantity on the small of the back over the kidneys, and repeat for several days or until the animal is cured. Give a tablespoonful in milk once a day until cured.

As with many other things, it is easier to prevent than to cure, and one way of doing this is to keep a supply of salt and wood ashes in a box in a place where they can help themselves, and this will not only get rid of the worms but help materially to keep the hogs healthy.

In this connection we take the opportunity of saying to our correspondent and others that there are more affections than that of the kidney worm which will produce substantially the same symptoms as described, and hence the facts mentioned are not necessarily diagnostic of kidney worm.

We commend the final conclusions that preventive measures are more potent than curative ones for kidney worm, and the statements regarding the curative powers of his remedies are only wrong in the mistaken identity of the disease being treated.

Inactivity of the kidneys, deposit of ammonia salts in the bladder, weakness across the loins from injury or strain or other causes would act in the identical way described and the stimulation of turpentine across the back and loins over the region of the kidneys would act as a curative agent for these numerous ills without the presence of a kidney worm at all.

If one becomes acquainted with the anatomical construction of the kidney and surrounding parts and the mode of entrance into the kidney and the effects of its habitation there he will still be more willing to say "prevent by all means by ridding the system of the eggs and larvae which produce it before it has started on its way to the kidney."

The treatment given is not a bad one for numerous cases supposed to be kidney worm, and indeed can do no harm if it should prove to be no kidney worm.—N. J. Shepherd, in Farm, Field and Fireside.

SQUASH GROWING.

Mr. J. H. Gregory, the well-known seed grower, says in the New York Independent that himself and a neighbor were discussing the probable yield of a field of squashes he proposes to plant this year. The neighbor thought he should have a half dozen good squashes as an average to each vine.

He figures that with fifteen cords of manure and night soil to the acre he could have his hills eight by nine apart, and leave three vines to a hill. This would give a little over 600 hills, of 1,800 vines, and six squashes to the vine would be 10,800 squashes. Under such liberal manuring Hubbard squashes should average to weigh ten pounds each, which would be 54 tons per acre, or about four times as large a crop as he was ever able to raise under the most favorable conditions.

They were agreed that eight tons to the acre was a good yield for Hubbard squashes, and ten tons an extra yield, though from 12 to 14 tons had been known. A yield of one squash weighing ten pounds upon each vine would be about nine tons to the acre. Yet they had both known a half dozen or more good squashes, averaging at least ten pounds each, to grow upon a single vine, when it was isolated from the other vines.

The conclusion was that they usually allowed too many vines to grow upon an acre to produce the largest possible yields. But if the ground is not well covered with vines the weeds will soon grow up in the vacant spaces, and on each manuring grow so rank as to be almost shrubs, not only robbing the soil of its fertility, but shading the ground to the injury of the squashes. There is also sometimes trouble when the squashes do not well cover the ground and interlace with one another, that they will be blown about by high winds, twisting the runners, after which the squashes upon them do not amount to much.

He suggests as a remedy for this excess of plants and yet fairly covering the ground, having the hills nine feet apart each way, and having but two plants to the hill, which will give about 1,100 plants to the acre, well distributed. Another plan is to plant the seeds in drills eight feet apart and leave one plant to each five feet, which would give the same space, 40 square feet to a plant.

The writer has grown squashes in this way, after a crop of peas, putting the seed in five or six feet apart in every third row of peas, and the field was well covered with vines, and the yield a good one, though not estimated as to rate per acre.

Nature's Compass Signs.

The many different methods to determine the cardinal points while on the mountains, in both heavy timber and small bush, or upon the featureless expanse of a great marsh, are exceedingly numerous and reliable enough for all practical purposes during an every day life in the bush, unless a very long journey is to be made, which would require a number of days and would make it necessary to hold on a very fine point while making so long a distance.

We will first take note of the coniferous trees—pines, firs, spruce, cedars, hemlocks, etc. The bark of these is always lighter in color, harder and dryer on the south side of the tree; while it is in color much darker, is also damper and often covered with mold and moss on the north side. The gum that oozes out from the wounds, knotholes, etc., is usually hard and often of beautiful amber color on the south side, while on the northern side is remains sticky longer and gets covered with insects and dirt, seldom drying out to more than a dirty grey color.

On large trees that have rough bark especially during the fall and winter months, the nests and webs of insects, spiders, etc., will always be found in the crevices on the south side. A preponderance of the large branches will also be found on the warmest or southern side of the trees. Also the needles of all the above mentioned trees are shorter, dryer and of a yellowish green on the southern side, while they will be found longer, more slender and pliable, damper to the touch and darker green in color on the north side. The cedars and hemlocks as if trying to outdo the others, always bend their slender tops of new growth toward a southern sky.

The hardwood trees are equally as communicative, and have all the characteristics, as far as regards their trunks, as the coniferous trees, except the absence of gums; but this is more than made up by the fungus growth of mold and mosses that is very noticeable on the north side of these trees.

The edges of rocks, which may be part of stupendous mountains, or merely occasional cropping out here and there in the woods, or, perhaps, some great boulder alone by itself a silent witness of the glacial period all alike testify to the effect of light and shade. The sunny side will usually be bare, or at most boast of a thin growth of harsh, dry kinds of mosses, that will only grow when having the light; while the northern side will be found damp and moldy, and often covered with a luxuriant growth of soft, damp mosses that love the shade, while every crevice will bear aloft beautiful and gracefully waving ferns.

The forest floor on the sunny side of hills, ridges, clumps of trees, bushes, big rocks, etc., is more noisy under the footfall than on the northern side of such places, where the dead leaves and litter are soft and damp, holding more moisture than in places exposed to the light of the sun.

In an open country nearly void of timber, clumps of small bushes during summer will furnish all the conditions found to exist among the leaves of the trees, being equally sensitive to light and shade as are the monarchs of the woods. The landscape green, with moving grasses and beautiful to the eye, which feasts on the countless numbers of wild flowers, representing every form and hue known in the flowery kingdom, also furnishes a reliable guide for locating the cardinal points, as most wild flowers, especially the long-stemmed varieties, hide their faces from the north, and, like the sunflower, turn toward a southern sky.

Sudanese War Schemes.

The Sudanese warriors are not without schemes, more or less effective, for killing their enemies. Their guns are not of the latest pattern and cannot deal death with the accuracy and rapidity of the rifles carried by the British soldiery, but they more than even matters of warfare by their subtle trickery.

There is a highway, over which it was known the British soldiers would march toward the Sudanese strongholds. When "Tommy Atkins" turned into this road he cursed its roughness and prepared to be bored by a long and muddy tramp. Ten feet forward he was in the midst of a fierce battle, as if by magic black fighters sprang out of the ground. The earth was alive with Sudanese; the road became a hell of hot death and a dancing curtain of screaming, war-mad men of ebony. The British soldier had not counted on the ingenuity of native genius.—New York Journal.

Three cannon, formerly part of the armament of the British ship Acteon, wrecked in Charleston harbor on June 28, 1776, have been mounted in a park in St. Louis.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

A special dispatch from New York says that the latest fad in the exclusive circles of Gotham society is "getting up family trees and tracing ancestry back as far as possible." But in the opinion of the editorial punster of the Chicago Times-Herald, some of those exclusive Gothamites probably will prefer to keep their family trees shady.

An Englishman named Bateman, who has been collecting statistics of the drink bill of various countries, reports the reassuring fact that the Americans are growing more temperate than any of the European nations.

A writer in the Ladies' Home Journal says that one may meet as well-dressed women in Siberia as are to be found in any European city. The social forms that exist in the large cities of Russia are observed in Siberia, and the fashionable people of that vast province enjoy life to the full.

Thomas A. Edison confirms the statement, recently printed, that he has discovered a new process for extracting gold from the mines in the Orbiz land grant in New Mexico. He said the mines are believed to be the richest in Mexico, but the ore could not be successfully worked hitherto because of the absence of water. Some time ago the owners of the mines asked if he could not suggest some new process by which the ore could be worked. He began experimenting, and finally hit upon a way of working the ore without using a drop of water. Mr. Edison says that the agreement regarding his new methods will be closed in a few days, and that he is to receive $1,500,000 if the system proves a success.

Says the Rochester (N. Y.) Herald: Truth in the ancestral business is being sadly overdone. Nearly every one has had more or less ancestors, and a mathematically inclined genealogist has figured that even a fellow who couldn't join anything but a church, has had during the past 25 generations no less than 45,476,862 ancestors, of whom 22,738,432 were living at the same time 25 generations back, and of the latter it is a reasonable certainty that at least one participated in the battle of Senlac either under Duke William or King Harold. Why not organize at once the Society of the Sons of Senlac, to whom all people shall be eligible upon proof of their being alive, and do away with these mushroom combinations of idlers that only go back a couple of hundred years?

Speaking of the visitors to the League Island Navy Yard, the Philadelphia Record says: "As a rule they are so impressed with the great size and imposing appearance of the Minneapolis and the Columbia that they invariably rate the cruisers above the monitor Miantonomoh in fighting capacity, whereas the cruisers would be easy prey for the heavily protected monitor if they came within range of her big guns. Most of the visitors are awed by the ugly looks of the old 15-inch smooth-bore guns and old-time mortars that have been stored at the navy yard ever since the war. They are very incredulous when told that there is more power for destruction in even the small 4-inch modern rifles which the vessels carry in their secondary batteries than in the most formidable looking of the obsolete smooth-bores which frown so threateningly along the bank of the river."

Sam Stone Bush estimates in the March American Monthly Review of Reviews that 100,000 people are expected to rush for the Klondike this spring. He is a prospector who has traveled and studied up the situation. Writing of what this exodus will mean to the business world Mr. Stone says: "I have figured it out on the basis of cost and proportion as ascertained, and it is this: That each man of them would average first and last an expenditure of $600, making a grand total of $60,000,000. The United States railways would get $5,000,000 of this; Seattle merchants and hotel keepers, for outfits and transient guests, $25,000,000; the prospector's home town and towns en route to Seattle and other Pacific coast points, $5,000,000; ship companies for transportation to Alaska, $10,000,000, and for the transportation of freight over passes and in Alaska, $15,000,000. This would represent only the actual needs of this many prospectors, and would cause a large increase in other businesses directly connected with it. It means that in 1898 $60,000,000 will be spent in search of gold in the yellow creek, and in the same year not more than one-fourth of that amount will be produced. But the output is likely to come nearer the expense as each year goes by, and in a few years to exceed it."

A plan is afoot in New York to build one or more hotels for exclusive use of self-supporting women, Harper's Weekly says. The proposition is to organize a corporation to be known as the Woman's Hotel Company, with a capital of one million dollars, the corporation is to be formed when $500,000 is subscribed. Then land is to be bought, and a hotel built to hold about a thousand boarders. Plans for such a hotel have been drawn, subject to change and subscription papers circulated. People who know about the self-supporting women of New York say that such a hotel as is planned is urgently needed and would be sure of patronage. Various authorities submit that there are 2,000 art students in town every year, 2,000 students of music, 2,000 trained nurses and medical students, and thousands of journalists, stenographers, physicians and other business and professional women. It is estimated that there are 40,000 self-supporting women in this city who could afford to live at such a hotel as is planned. The minimum cost of board and lodging in it would be $6 a week. It is computed that a hotel containing 825 rentable rooms (besides lodgings for its house staff) would pay, when full, a gross income of $435,456. Its estimated expenses would be $253,053, which gives an apparent surplus of $182,403.

The sudden growth of great cities is the first result of the phenomenon of immigration which we have to note, observes Prof. Ripley in the Popular Science Monthly. We think of this as an essentially American problem. We comfort ourselves in our failures of municipal administration with that thought. This is a grievous deception. Most of the European cities have increased in population more rapidly than those in America. Shaw has emphasized the same fact in his brilliant work on municipal government in Europe. This is particularly true of great German urban centers. Berlin has outgrown our own metropolis, New York, in less than a generation, having in twenty-five years added as many actual new residents as Chicago, and twice as many as Philadelphia. Hamburg has gained twice as many in population since 1875 as Boston; Leipsic has distanced St. Louis. The same demographic outburst has occurred in the smaller German cities as well. Cologne has gained the lead over Cleveland, Buffalo and Pittsburg, although in 1880 it was the smallest of the four. Magdeburg has grown faster than Providence in the last ten years. Dusseldorf has likewise outgrown St. Paul. Beyond the confines of the German Empire, from Norway to Italy, the same is true. Stockholm has doubled its population; Copenhagen has increased two and a half times; Christiana has trebled its numbers in a generation. Rome has increased from 184,000 in 1800 to 450,000 in 1894. Vienna, including its suburbs, has grown three times over within the same period. Paris from 1881 to 1891 absorbed four-fifths of the total increase of population for all of France within the same period.

STRANGE SCAVENGERS.

How the Markets of Charleston, S. C., Are Kept Clean.

Charleston, S. C., has the most primitive and peculiar scavengers in the world. Hundreds—it seems thousands—of carrion crows or buzzards, in the very early morning, swoop down upon the historical old city from the tall palm or palmetto forests which skirt the western suburbs.

In the waking hours any passenger entering Charleston on the Columbia express can see huge black lumps fall from the trees about. They never hit the ground. Out in the open these black lumps gather in a struggling flock and flop their way over toward the custom house. They are buzzards. While the twilight is yet gray these vulgar birds go to the city market and infest it for an hour or two. The passenger who was startled by their dull flop from their palmetto perches, and saw great black crowds of them move across the low rice flats, can, if he goes to the market place, see the same birds, disgustingly tame, running about the stall flows of the meat mart fighting with the hunger of the dogs of the city for the bones and waste which fall from the butchers' meat block.

A stranger who did not appreciate the health value of these buzzards is liable to kill one of them. Then he is liable to be fined $10, for the city does not allow its peculiar scavenger birds to be destroyed with impunity.

The Charleston market is a noted place in the South. It runs from Market Street to the water's edge, and is the main thoroughfare for the crowd of pedestrians who come and go from the harbor boats. It is a novel sight to see the hurrying feet of workmen treading their way carefully among the big birds gathered there by the hundreds. Like domestic chickens, they stand about, and, like domestic dogs, they watch for every piece of waste as it is dropped from a meat block. One would hardly think as he pushes the big birds out of the way, that these same feathered things roost in the forest, and are tame nowhere else. In the markets they never attempt to steal meat from the counter.

Going through the three or four blocks of the big market one morning the writer counted over three hundred of these buzzards walking about as nonchalantly as though it was their own poultry yard. They will not get out of your way. They fight every dog or cat that attempts to run in opposition, and will scramble with a man or a child who disputes with them for a fallen scrap of meat. But they keep the Charleston markets clean, perfectly clean. As a result of their thorough scavenger work this is the cleanest and healthiest meat market in the world.

In consideration of their assistance in keeping the city clean the municipal council has made it an offence to injure or kill one of them. An offender not only has to pay a $10 fine, but usually gets a free lecture on the laws of health and the value of the buzzards as assistant members of the local board of health. By an hour after sunrise the birds have all left the city. It is for this reason that the visitor to the city, who usually gets up after that hour, and strolls out later, never sees this extraordinary sight of wild birds acting as market scavengers.—Washington Star.

The highest pay given German railway engineers is $1.25 a day, while the conductors receive only $1. Many of them have to be on duty fifteen to eighteen hours a day.

The three Europeans standing highest in the Chinese customs service are Irishmen.

Woman's Fate.

From the Record, Bushnell, Ill.

No woman is better able to speak to others regarding "woman's fate" than Mrs. Jacob Weaver, of Bushnell, Ill., wife of ex-City Marshal Weaver. She had entirely recovered from the illness which kept her bedfast much of the time for five or six years past, and says her recovery is due to that well-known remedy, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

Mrs. Weaver is fifty-six years old, and has lived in Bushnell nearly thirty years. She is of unquestionable veracity and unblemished reputation. The story of her recovery is interesting. She says:

"I suffered for five or six years with the trouble that comes to women at this time of my life. I was much weakened, was unable much of the time to do my own work, and suffered beyond my power to describe. I was downhearted and melancholy.

"I took many different medicines, in fact, I took medicine all the time, but nothing seemed to do me any good.

"I read about Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and some of my friends recommended them highly. I made up my mind to try them. I bought the first box in March, 1897, and was benefited from the start.

Mrs. Jacob Weaver.

"A box and a half cured me completely, and I am now rugged and strong. I have not been bothered with my troubles since I began taking the pills.

"I have recommended the pills to many women who are suffering as I suffered. They are the only thing that helped me in the trial that comes to so many women at my age." MRS. J. H. WEAVER.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 23d day of October, A. D. 1897.

O. C. HICKS, *Notary Public.*

When woman is passing beyond the age of motherhood, it is a crisis in her life. Then, if ever, proper attention to hygiene should be exercised. The attendant sufferings will disappear and buoyant health will follow if Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are used.

These pills exert a powerful influence in restoring the system to its proper condition. They contain in a condensed form all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood.

The fond mother who has occasion to correct her offspring with a slipper seems to have forgotten that there's always room at the top.

$400 For New Names!

The Salzer Seed Co. want suitable names for their 17-inch long corn and White Oat prodigy. You can win this $400 easily. Catalogue tells all about it. Seed potatoes only $1.50 a barrel.

SEND THIS NOTICE AND 10 CENTS IN STAMPS to John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., and get their great seed catalogue and 11 new farm seed samples, including above corn and oats, positively worth $10.00, to get a start. Send to-day, to-day, sir! A. C. 6

It is stated that vast untouched beds of sheet mica lie within fifty miles of Kiao-Chou bay, China.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligation made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price, 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

FLASHES OF FUN.

She—Mr. Beacon talks like a book. He—Yes, like an autobiography.—Puck.

Cholly—Are you positive she is not in? The maid—I am; I'd lose my job if I wasn't.—Puck.

"I sometimes think I was born too soon." "Oh, pshaw! Haven't you lived to see the chainless wheel?—Puck.

He—Yes, I loved a girl once, and she made a fool of me. She—Some girls do make a lasting impression, don't they?—Judge.

She—Don't you think there should be music in every home? He—By all means! What I object to is music next door.—Tit-Bits.

"Lend me a dollar, old man." "Can't; only have a half." "That's all right; you can owe me the other half."—Princeton Tiger.

Bertha—Miss Spitcurls says she has remained single from choice. Belle—Yes; but she didn't say whose choice.—Yonkers Statesman.

She—Your friend Owen seems to have run into debt pretty deep. He—Run into debt? He scorched.—Pearson's Athletic Record.

"Yes, sir, I want to marry your niece." "Have you asked her mother?" "No, sir, I prefer the younger lady."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

He—I love you with all my heart. She—That's very nice, but—but—— He—But what, darling? She—What about your arms?—Chicago News.

The artist (complacently)—This picture with the frame is worth $325. His friend—Come, old man! you never gave $300 for that frame?—Truth.

He—Give me a kiss. She (decidedly)—I won't. He—You shouldn't say "I won't" to me; you should have said, "I prefer not." She—But that wouldn't be true.—Harlem Life.

"One of the leading Czechs rejoices in the name of Czwrczek." "Say, I recognize that. It's the machine the dentist bores out the cavity with."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Tommy—Paw, what is an extraordinary session of the Legislature? Mr. Figg—One in which no fool bills were passed would be very much that kind.—Indianapolis Journal.

"How would you define a patriot?" "I should say a patriot is a man who takes an interest in his country's welfare, even the morning after his party has been snowed under."—Puck.

He—When I was young I decided to make one woman happy. She—Well, as you have remained a bachelor you may certainly flatter yourself that you have done so.—London Home News.

Edith—Do you think it wrong to say "darn?" Bertha—Perhaps not; but when one is vexed, instead of saying "darn," I think it more ladylike simply to knit one's brow.—Boston Transcript.

Love of reading enables a man to exchange the weary hours which come to every one for hours of delight.

WEEKLY SERMONS.

Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage's Weekly Discourse.

"Our Yesterdays and Our To-morrows" is the Title of Dr. Hepworth's Sermon in the New York Herald—Dr. Talmage on Trying Life's Journey Over Again.

[NOTE: The one-thousand-dollar prize for the best sermon in the New York Herald's competition was won by Rev. Richard G. Woodbridge, pastor of the Central Congregational Church, Middleboro, Mass. "The Power of Gentleness" was the title of Mr. Woodbridge's sermon. Fifteen sermons in all appeared in the Herald's competitive series.]

TEXT: "Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof."—Matthew vi., 34.

Here is a bit of philosophy too profound to be appreciated without careful and continuous study. It also contains a stern injunction not to worry over what cannot be helped, but, on the other hand, to make the best of your circumstances. You are commanded to let the past go its way into the land of forgetfulness, and not to borrow from the future the troubles which you fear it may contain, but to live in the present as far as possible. It is a command very difficult to obey, and yet obedience is absolutely necessary if you would get out of life all that God has put into it.

The man who has a vivid remembrance of his past troubles and who cherishes that memory deliberately throws a gloom over his present. If he will confine himself to the duty of the moment he will generally find that he is quite equal to it, but if he collects all the miseries of yesterday and of the day before and adds them to the burdens of to-day he becomes disheartened, and his discouragement saps his moral strength and produces moral weakness. You have enough to do to face what is immediately before you, and if you conjure up the ghosts of misdeeds and of trials which have been outlived you do yourself a serious injury and interfere with your spiritual or business success.

In like manner, if you think you can master to-day's work, but dampen your ardor by wondering how you are going to get through to-morrow, you produce a nervous tension which debilitates and brings about the very failure that you dread. No man can carry more than one day at a time. When Jesus asks you not to attempt to do so He gives you wise counsel, and you had better follow the advice. Life is not so smooth that you can afford to make it rougher by recalling the bad roads over which you have already passed or anticipating the bad roads over which you will have to pass before the end of the journey is reached. You may be cheerful, and therefore strong, if you will forget the things that are behind and let the future take care of itself; but if you propose to add yesterday and to-morrow to to-day you will add what God warns you against doing, and will certainly make a great mistake.

If the sun shines now, be grateful and contented. Suppose it did rain yesterday, or suppose we are to have a blizzard to-morrow. You have got beyond the rain on the one hand, and, on the other, the time has not come to meet the blizzard. It is foolish to make yourself miserable now because you were miserable a few days hence. One duty, one labor at a time is quite enough. If there is any enjoyment to be had, take it with an eager grasp; for if you sit in the warm sunshine for only five minutes it helps you bear the cold of the next five minutes. It is poor policy to spoil those first five minutes by worrying about the other five minutes.

Let me illustrate. There is nothing in connection with death more wearing than the regret that you did not do more for the one who has gone. This is a universal experience with those who have any heart. The fact of separation seems to have a magic in it, for it is suddenly revealed to you that there were many little attentions which you failed to render, and the remembrance pierces like a knife. No one ever parted with a loved one without self-blame of that kind.

But as a general thing it is all an illusion conjured up by overwrought nerves. In very truth you did whatever the circumstances suggested, you did as much as human nature is capable of doing, but in the presence of death you accuse yourself of things of which you are quite innocent, and in doing so you make the parting harder to bear. It may be well for the dear one that he has gone. He has sweet sleep for the first time in many months. He is glad that the bonds of mortality are broken, that he is at last released, and in the lower depths of your own heart you are also glad for his sake. But there comes this thorny thought, that you may have been remiss, and your soul is wrung by it.

You do yourself a wrong. You did what you could. You were loving, tender, gentle and more than kind. You have real burdens enough without adding imaginary ones. Your tears must not be embittered by an accusation which has no basis in fact. Life is too precious and too short to be wasted in regrets of that kind. The duties of the future demand your close attention, and you have no right to think of the dead except to recall a sweet relationship and to dream of a reunion.

Live your life as quietly and as peacefully as possible. Live in each day as it comes. Other days, whether past or future, must not be allowed to press on your heart. This is the noblest policy you can adopt, the policy which comes to you as a divine injunction. Let neither regret nor anticipation intrude upon you to make you weak.

It is evident that there is a plan according to which your life is arranging itself, and equally evident that if you are reposeful and trustful, doing the duty of the present hour and not fretting over the duty of the next hour, you are in a mental condition which keeps all your powers at their best.

It is the grandest privilege to feel that there is a God, a guardian of human destiny, and that you are in His hands. If that conviction is one of your possessions, your pearl of great price, you can be quiet even in the midst of tumult and cheerful in the midst of sorrow, for your very tears will serve as a background for the rainbow of hope and promise.

GEORGE H. HEPWORTH.

DR. TALMAGE'S SERMON.

"Would You Like to Live Your Life Over Again?" is the Subject.

TEXT: "All that a man hath will he give for his life."—Job. ii., 4.

"That is untrue. The Lord did not say it, but Satan said it to the Lord when the evil one wanted Job still more afflicted. The record is: 'So went Satan forth from the presence of the Lord, and smote Job with sore boils.' And Satan has been the author of all eruptive disease since then, and he hopes by poisoning the blood to poison the soul. But the result of the diabolical experiment which left Job victor proved the falsity of the Satanic remark: 'All that a man hath will he give for his life.' Many a captain who has stood on the bridge of the steamer till his passengers got off and he drowned; many an engineer who has kept his hand on the throttle valve, or his foot on the brake, until the most of the train was saved, while he went down to death through the open draw bridge; many a fireman who plunged into a blazing house to get a sleeping child out, the fireman sacrificing his life in the attempt, and the thousand of martyrs who submitted to fiery stake and knife of massacre and headman's ax and guillotine rather than surrender principle, proving that in many a case my text was not true when it says, 'All that a man hath will he give for his life.'

"But Satan's falsehood was built on a truth. Life is very precious, and if we would not give up all there are many things we would surrender rather than surrender it. We see how precious life is from the fact we do every thing to prolong it. Hence all sanitary regulations, all study of hygiene, all fear of draughts, all waterproofs, all doctors, all medicines, all struggle in crisis or accident. An Admiral of the British Navy was court-martialed for turning his ship around in time of danger, and so damaging the ship. It was proved against him. But when his time came to be heard he said: 'Gentlemen, I did turn the ship around, and admit that it was damaged but do you want to know why I turned it? There was a man overboard, and I wanted to save him, and I did save him, and I consider the life of one sailor worth all the vessels of the British Navy.' No wonder he was vindicated. Life is indeed very precious. Yea, there are those who deem life so precious they would like to try it over again. They would like to go back from seventy to sixty, from sixty to fifty, from fifty to forty, from forty to thirty, and from thirty to twenty.

"The fact is, that no intelligent and right feeling man is satisfied with his past life.

"However successful your life may have been, you are not satisfied with it. What is success? Ask that question of a hundred different men, and they will give a hundred different answers. One man will say, 'Success is a million dollars;' another will say, 'Success is world-wide publicity;' another will say, 'Success is gaining that which you started for.' But as it is a free country, I give my own definition, and say, 'Success is fulfilling the particular mission upon which you were sent, whether to write a constitution, or invent a new style of wheelbarrow, or take care of a sick child.' Do what God calls you to do, and you are a success, whether you leave a million dollars at death or are buried at public expense, whether it takes fifteen pages of an encyclopedia to tell the wonderful things you have done, or your name is never printed but once, and that in the death column. But whatever your success has been, you are not satisfied with your life.

"But some of you would have to go back further than to twenty-one years of age to make a fair start, for there are many who manage to get all wrong before that period. Yea, in order to get a fair start, some would have to go back to the father and mother and get them corrected; yea, to the grandfather and grandmother, and have their life corrected, for some of you are suffering from bad hereditary influences which started a hundred years ago. Well, if your grandfather lived his life over again, and your father lived his life over again, and you lived your life over again, what a cluttered-up place this world would be—a place filled with miserable attempts at repairs. I begin to think that it is better for each generation to have only one chance, and then for them to pass off and give another generation a chance. Besides that, if we were permitted to live life over again, it would be a stale, and stupid experience. The zest and spur and enthusiasm of life come from the fact that we have never been along this road before, and everything is new, and we are alert for what may appear at the next turn of the road. Suppose you, a man of middle-life or old age, were, with your present feelings and large attainments, put back into the thirties, or the twenties, or into the tens, what a nuisance you would be to others, and what an unhappiness to yourself! Your contemporaries would not want you, and you would not want them. Things that in your previous journey of life stirred your healthful ambition, or gave you pleasurable surprise, or led you into happy interrogation, would only call forth from you a disgusted 'Oh, pshaw!' You would be blase at thirty, and a misanthrope at forty, and unendurable at fifty. The most insane and stupid thing imaginable would be a second journey of life.

"Out yonder is a man very old at forty years of age, at a time when he ought to be buoyant as the morning. He got bad habits on him very early, and those habits have become worse. He is a man on fire, on fire with alcoholism, on fire with all evil habits, out with the world and the world out with him. Down, and falling deeper. His swollen hands in his threadbare pockets, and his eyes fixed on the ground, he passes through the streets, and the quick step of an innocent child or the strong step of a young man or the roll of a prosperous carriage maddens him, and he curses society and he curses God, Fallen sick, with no resources, he is carried to the almshouse. A loathsome spectacle, he lies all day long waiting for dissolution, or in the night rises on his cot and fights apparitions of what he might have been and what he will be. He started life with as good a prospect as any man on the American continent, and there he is, a bloated carcass, waiting for the shovels of public charity to put him five feet under. He has only reaped what he sowed. Harvest of wild oats! 'There is a way that seemeth right to a man, but the end thereof is death.'

"To others life is a masquerade ball, and as at such entertainments gentlemen and ladies put on the garb of Kings and Queens or mountebanks or clowns and at the close put off the disguise, so a great many pass their whole life in a mask, taking off the mask at death. While the masquerade ball of life goes on, they trip merrily over the floor, gemmed hand is stretched to gemmed hand, gleaming brow bends to gleaming brow. On with the dance! Flush and rustle and laughter of immeasurable merry-making. But after awhile the languor of death comes on the limbs and blurs the eyesight. Lights lower. Floor hollow with sepulchral echo. Music saddened into a wail. Lights lower. Now the maskers are only seen in the dim light. Now the fragrance of the flowers is like the sickening odor that comes from garlands that have lain long in the vaults of cemeteries. Lights lower. Mists gather in the room. Glasses shake as though quaked by sudden thunder. Sigh caught in the curtain. Scarf drops from the shoulder of beauty a shroud. Lights lower. Over the slippery boards in dance of death glide jealousies, envies, revenges, lust, despair and death. Stench of lamp-wicks almost extinguished. Torn garlands will not half cover the ulcerated feet. Choking damps. Chilliness. Feet still. Hands closed. Voices hushed. Eyes shut. Lights out.

"Young man, as you cannot live life over again, however you may long to do so, be sure to have your one life right. There is in this assembly, I wot not, for we are made up of all sections of this land and from many lands, some young man who has gone away from home and, perhaps under some little spite or evil persuasion of another, and his parents know not where he is. My son, go home! Do not go to sea! Don't go to-night where you may be tempted to go. Go home! Your father will be glad to see you; and your mother—I need not tell you how she feels. How I would like to make your parents a present of their wayward boy, repentant and in his right mind. I would like to write them a letter, and you to carry the letter, saying: 'By the blessing of God on my sermon I introduce to you one whom you have never seen before, for he has become a new creature in Christ Jesus.' My boy, go home and put your tired head on the bosom that nursed you so tenderly in your childhood years.

"A young Scotchman was in battle taken captive by a band of Indians, and he learned their language and adopted their habits. Years passed on, but the old Indian chieftain never forgot that he had in his possession a young man who did not belong to him. Well, one day this tribe of Indians came in sight of the Scotch regiments from whom this young man had been captured, and the old Indian chieftain said: 'I lost my son in battle, and I know how a father feels at the loss of a son. Do you think your father is yet alive?' The young man said: 'I am the only son of my father, and I hope he is still alive.' Then said the Indian chieftain: 'Because of the loss of my son this world is a desert. You go free. Return to your countrymen. Revisit your father, that he may rejoice when he sees the sun rise in the morning and the trees blossom in the spring.' So I say to you, young man, captive of waywardness and sin. Your mother is waiting for you. Your sisters are waiting for you. God is waiting for you. Go home! Go home!"

Negro Babies Pink When Born.

Even the blackest negro, it seems, is not always black. Dr. Collignon, an eminent French physiologist, after helping to usher into the world several infants of undoubted African parentage, declares the new-born babies to be of a delicate fawn and pink complexion. Though the pigment cells begin to change in hue very speedily, the skin does not assume the color of powdered cocoa for ten days, and some weeks elapse before it turns to a decided chocolate tinge. Exposure to sunlight hastens this change.

Bottles Made of Paper.

A German paper-maker has recently obtained letters patent on bottles made of paper, for use on board of ships particularly. It has been a cause of much damage to steamer lines that in bad weather a large number of bottles of wine and other liquors are broken in the storerooms, in spite of every precaution. The new bottles are made of a composition which, with the solution in which they are made water tight, is still the inventor's secret. After being impregnated with this fluid the paper bottles are slowly dried in gas stoves.

More Deer than Sheep in Maine.

Twenty-five years ago there were very few deer in Maine, especially in Franklin and Oxford Counties. They were there unknown. In fact, I never saw a deer track in the State till about 1880. Since that time they have increased very fast. I have no fear for deer in the future. They are to-day in every county of the State. Indeed, I may safely say, I am sure that there are more deer than sheep in the State to-day. And that this is so is due, in my opinion, to protection afforded them.—Boston Herald.

Spring Medicine

These two words emphasize a necessity and indicate a remedy.

SPRING—the season when the blood is most impure as a result of the winter's closer confinement, higher living, slower action of the kidneys and liver; when humors of all kinds, boils, pimples and eruptions are most liable to appear; when the weak, languid condition of the whole bodily structure demands and welcomes help.

MEDICINE—that to which the millions turn at this season—Hood's Sarsaparilla. The *original* and *only* preparation especially adapted to the present needs of the human family; that which makes the blood pure and clean, as shown by its thousands of wonderful cures of dreadful blood diseases; creates an appetite and cures dyspepsia, as shown by its "magic touch" in all stomach troubles; steadies and strengthens the nerves, as proved by people formerly nervous, now calm and self-possessed, thanks to

Only those who have been relieved of great suffering can fully appreciate the gratitude with which the testimonials overflow written in favor of Hood's Sarsaparilla. Just read this:

"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.:

"Gentlemen:—"My first experience with Hood's Sarsaparilla was when I used it as a tonic and spring medicine. It did me so much good my faith in its merits became very strong. About two years later I had a running sore on my foot. It developed into erysipelas and affected the entire limb. At that time I was

Very Much Run Down

as I had been troubled with dyspepsia. The drain on my system was so severe and my stomach was so weak I became a ready victim of malaria. I feared I could never regain my health. My stomach rebelled at the simplest food, and the medicines prescribed for me gave but little relief. I sent for a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and I had taken this medicine but three days when I began to improve. Continuing with it, I am now better and stronger than I ever expected to be. It has purified my blood and given good circulation. I have had no return of my old troubles since." MRS. W. KANE, Media, Pa. Hood's Sarsaparilla is

The Medicine For You

Because of what it has done for others; because you ought this spring to take that which will do you the most good.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

America's Greatest Medicine, because it cures when all others fail. Be sure to get Hood's.

Flattery on Ice.

He told her she was stunning,
Her smile was very sweet;
Just then, somehow, in turning,
They slipped and lost their feet!
He fell, and she fell on him,
And, as in pain he lay,
"Ah, yes, indeed, you're stunning!"
Was all that he could say.

He Told the Truth.

"Liquor," said the temperance orator, "causes nearly all the unhappiness there is in this world."

"That's right, Colonel!" exclaimed a Kentuckian in the back of the hall. "I'm always unhappy when I can't get it."

A Virtue and a Vice.

Vanity and a proper regard for the feelings of others should both urge you to get rid of that disgusting skin disease. Whether it be a simple abrasion, a chap or a burn, or whether it is a chronic case of Eczema, Tetter or Ringworm, Tetterine will positively, infallibly cure it. Cure it so it will stay cured, too. 50 cents a box at drug stores, or by mail for 50 cents in cash or stamps from J. T. Shuptrine, Savannah, Ga.

The early and the latter part of human life are the best, or at least the most worthy of respect. The one is the age of innocence, the other of reason.

To Cure a Cold in One Day.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.

How near must a person live to me to be my neighbor? Every person is near to you whom you can bless. He is nearest whom you can bless most.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reducing inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle.

It is estimated that the nerves, with branches and minute ramifications connecting with the brain, exceed ten million.

Chew Star Tobacco. The Best.
Smoke Sledge Cigarettes.

There are two things, in which we should thoroughly train ourselves. To be slow in taking offense, and be slower in giving it.

Fits permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free DR. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

The utility of life is not in its extent; it is in the employment of it. A man may live long and live little.

We have not been without Piso's Cure for Consumption for 20 years.—LIZZIE FERREL, Camp St., Harrisburg, Pa., May 4, 1895.

Gratitude is a fruit of great cultivation; you do not find it among gross people.

A New Andorra.

Arcadia exists. It is perched high among the Swiss Alps. Its name is Abland Schuen, which, being interpreted, signifies an out-of-the-way locality. Its people have no standing army, and therefore never go to war. They have no fleet, being hundreds of miles from the sea in every direction. They have no political bosses or wire-pullers, and consequently such elections as they have are pure. They have no doctors, and, as a rule, die only of old age. There is no news and no need of a newspaper, the post comes only once a week, there are no trades, and there is little industry. There are no shops. Once a week a cheap Jack brings them all the goods they want, and their herds, flocks, and poultry yards supply them with the rest. Having little money, they require no bank, but they have a church, with a bell, which besides its Sabbath summons, rings for births and funerals and festivals. Few tourists visit the place, or its Arcadian simplicities would vanish in a season.

Satan doesn't object to a man attending church on Sunday if he gets his services the other six days in the week.

Tobacco

will cure well, have a bright, rich color and flavor, with good burning properties, if liberally supplied with a fertilizer containing at least **10% actual**

Potash.

in the form of **sulphate.**

The quality of tobacco is improved by that form of Potash.

Our books will tell you just what to use. They are free. Send for them.

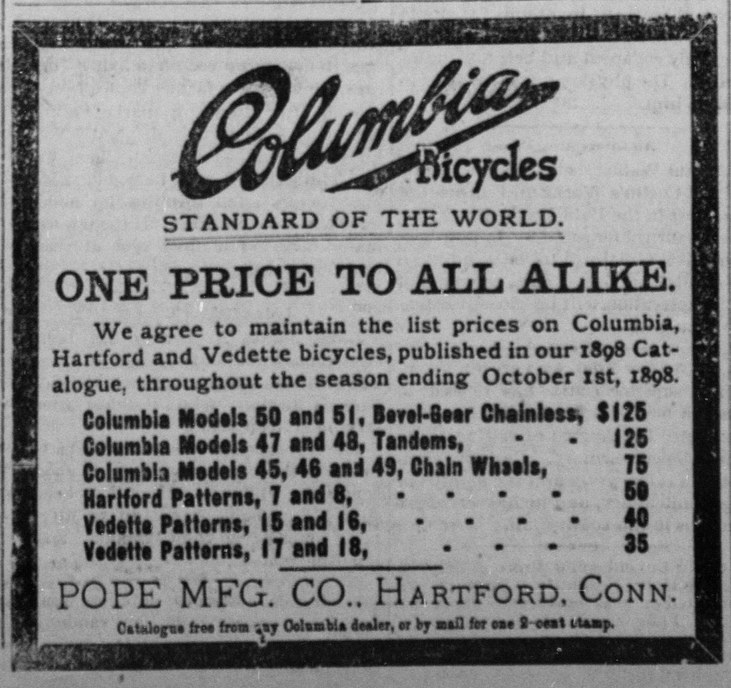
GERMAN KALI WORKS,
93 Nassau St., New York.

EVERY LIVING THING HAS

Pains and Aches

Every human body can be CURED of them by using

ST. JACOBS OIL.



STANDARD OF THE WORLD.

ONE PRICE TO ALL ALIKE.

We agree to maintain the list prices on Columbia, Hartford and Vedette bicycles, published in our 1898 Catalogue, throughout the season ending October 1st, 1898.

Columbia Models 50 and 51, Bevel-Gear Chainless,	$125
Columbia Models 47 and 48, Tandems,	125
Columbia Models 45, 46 and 49, Chain Wheels,	75
Hartford Patterns, 7 and 8,	50
Vedette Patterns, 15 and 16,	40
Vedette Patterns, 17 and 18,	35

POPE MFG. CO., HARTFORD, CONN.

Catalogue free from any Columbia dealer, or by mail for one 2-cent stamp.

CELESTIAL OIL

FOR

Rheumatism.

Cures Every Case of

Neuralgia, Lumbago, Wounds, Frostbites, Sprains or Inflammation.

"I was a sufferer for a long time with Rheumatism in my knees and feet and tried numerous remedies, but Celestial Oil was the only one that cured me."

JAS. L. MILLS,
Office Health Dep't, City of Baltimore.

"It gives me great pleasure to attest to the merits of Celestial Oil. I have both used and recommended it, and know what it will do."

DR. JOEL B. SUTHERLAND,
1208 E. Monument St., Baltimore, Md.

Price 50 cents, at all Druggists, or by mail postpaid, by addressing

CELESTIAL OIL CO.,
105 N. Howard Street,
BALTIMORE, MD.

FREE A beautiful Calendar for 1898. Send us your address on postal card.

FOR 14 CENTS

We wish to gain 150,000 new customers, and hence offer

1 Pkg.	13 Day Radish,	10c
1 Pkg.	Early Spring Turnip,	10c
1 "	Earliest Red Beet,	15c
1 "	Bismarck Cucumber,	10c
1 "	Queen Victoria Lettuce,	15c
1 "	Klondyke Melon,	15c
1 "	Jumbo Giant Onion,	15c
3 "	Brilliant Flower Seeds,	15c

Worth $1.00, for 14 cents.

Above 10 pkgs. worth $1.00, we will mail you free, together with our great Plant and Seed Catalogue upon receipt of this notice and 14c. postage. We invite your trade and know when you once try Salzer's seeds you will never get along without them. Potatoes at $1.50 a Bbl. Catalog alone 5c. No. AC

JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO., LA CROSSE, WIS.

HERE IT IS!

Want to learn all about a Horse? How to Pick Out a Good One? Know Imperfections and so Guard against Fraud? Detect Disease and Effect a Cure when same is possible? Tell the Age by the Teeth? What to call the Different Parts of the Animal? How to Shoe a Horse Properly? All this and other Valuable Information can be obtained by reading our **100-PAGE ILLUSTRATED HORSE BOOK**, which we will forward, postpaid, on receipt of only **25 cents in stamps.**

BOOK PUB. HOUSE,
134 Leonard St., N. Y. City.

WANTED Active, reliable men to solicit orders for **Fruit and Ornamental Nursery Stock.** Stock strictly first-class and true to name. Permanent employment; good pay. Business easily learned. State age and occupation. Write at once for terms and territory. Established thirty-two years.

The R. G. CHASE CO.
South Penn Square, PHILA., PA.

SEND FOR A BICYCLE

High Grade '98 Models, $14 to $40.

GREAT CLEARING SALE of '97 and '91 models, best makes, $5.75 to $15. Send on approval without a cent payment. Free use of wheel to our agents. Write for our new plan "How to Earn a Bicycle" and make money. SPECIAL THIS WEEK—6 high grade '97 models (slightly shopworn), $10.75 each. "Wanderings Awheel," a souvenir book of art, FREE for stamp while they last.

E. F. MEAD CYCLE COMPANY, Chicago.

MEN AND WOMEN WANTED TO TRAVEL for old established house. Permanent position. $40 per month and all expenses. P. W. ZIEGLER & CO., 238 Locust St., Phila.

PILES If you suffer send for Graff's Pile Salve, the only reliable remedy in the world. Price 50c. S. GRAFF, 591 Eighth Ave., N. Y. City.

OPIUM and Liquor Habit cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till cured. Dr. J. L. Stephens, Dept. A, Lebanon, Ohio.

ANU 12

PISO'S CURE FOR
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. March 24

THE RACKET.

No. 9-11 Crider's Exchange, Bellefonte.

Established Jan. 1, 1889, by G. R. Spigelmyer.

Feb. 7, 1891, Racket Store Co. { G. R. Spigelmyer. Shem Spigelmyer.

March 3, 1898,

The Racket Is Itself Again !

And the march of improvement begins.

For This Week...

Big change in Shoe Department. Balcony removed, better light, new stock.

New Goods by the Car-Load

and everything under regular price.

If U buy goods in Bellefonte, in justice to Urself, U will look through The Big Department Store before making Ur purchases.

G. R. Spigelmyer.

See

our hats—in today. Spring Dress Hats—all kinds of Hats. While you are looking take a side glance at the

Mattings.

Many patterns to choose from, new, clean, and fresh—will add to the comfort, looks and healthfulness of your sitting room.

Price of desirable carpet, 50c to $1.00 per yard.

Price of desirable mattings, 5c. to 25c. per yard.

But the best argument is the all around satisfaction which Matting gives.

Wolf & Crawford.

Turning Point in Weather.

My last bulletin gave forecasts of the storm wave to cross the continent from 24th to 28th and the next will reach the Pacific coast about 29th, cross the west of Rockies country by close of 30, great central valleys 31st to April 2d, eastern states April 3d.

Warm wave will cross the west of Rockies country about March 29th, great central valleys 31st, eastern states April 2d. Cool wave will cross the west of Rockies country about April 1st, great central valleys 3d, eastern states 4th.

Temperature of the week ending April 2d will average about normal in the northern states and west of the Rockies and above normal in the southern states.

Rainfall for the same period will be about normal in the northern states and west of the Rockies and below normal in the southern states.

We are now, March 19, at the turning point of weather conditions, and all should prepare for the unusual and great extremes, severe storms, sudden changes. Just what the weather will be for the next ten days I have been unable to determine except that it will not be a tame affair.

Sometimes these great disturbances expend their forces in a great hot wave sometimes in a great cold wave, or in tornadoes, or hurricanes, great floods or great hot wind drouths.

Generally the nature of these great disturbances can be determined, but this is difficult and I can only warn my readers that unusual and severe weather will occur in many parts of the United States.

In next week's bulletin I will tell you about April, and will give valuable information about crop weather of that month.

Up to this writing, March 12, Chicago temperature has followed the forecast line running from cold about the 1st to quite warm 10th to 13th.

The Gardeners Ready to Start.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will send out a large army of gardeners in a short time, who, under the direction of the chief florist and landscape artist, will begin planting flower beds and trees at many of the stations. Many new station lawns are to be sodded, and at places where new work has been done the cuts and embankments will be looked after.

The Musical College, Freeburg, Snyder county, Pa., is one of the foremost schools of music in the country. $33 will pay for a term of six weeks, instruction and board. Spring Term will begin May 3. For catalogues address, Henry B. Moyer, Director. 4t

DEDICATED.

United Evangelical Church at Linden Hall

The new United Evangelical church at Linden Hall was dedicated last Sabbath, 20. There were largt audiences present at the services in the forenoon and evening.

In the morning Bishop W. M. Stamford, D. D., of Harrisburg, preached the dedicatory sermon, being assisted in the services by Revs. C. H. Goodling, of Bellefonte, and Rev. Dr. E. A. Gobble, president of Central Pennsylvania College, New Berlin.

A debt of $800 upon the church was happily wiped out, the responses for subscriptions in this behalf were so prompt and liberal that $890 was optained and the congregation is gratified over a temple free of debt.

Dr. Gobble preached in the evening.

Ed. Pruner to Provide Bellefonte With a Hospital.

Bellefonters for some time have been clamoring for a hospital. Edw. J. Pruner feeling like doing something handsome for his native town has announced that he is going to erect a handsome and well equipped building for hospital purposes.

The Pruner family is one of the oldest in the town, and the hospital will be erected to commemorate the Pruner name. Besides putting up the building and furnishing it, the Colonel will liberally endow it.

Want to Get There.

The following Republican patriots of this county advertise their willingness to take upon themselves the burdens of office in this county :

E. F. Townsend, of Philipsburg, and John A. Daly, of Curtin township, to help make laws in the state legislature.

A. C. Williams, of Huston twp., desires to be prothonotary.

George E. Chandler, Philipsburg is anxious to be a delegate to the state convention. Whether for Wanamaker or Quay deponent doth not say.

Horses Up.

Horses are bringing somewhat better prices in this county than in the past few years whereof farmers are pleased. At recent sales this fact was plainly evidenced, notably at the sale of Cyrus Durst and at other sales. At the sale of John F. Heckman, in Gregg, a horse was knocked off at $127.

Old horses are being sought after and shipped from here, at from $5 to $10, whether to be manufactured into bologna sausage and "drybeef" we know not.

He Don't Mind It.

An exchange says that the newspaper field is a wild field of roses and thorns. When you roast the preacher the ungodly smiles; when you roast the ungodly the preacher smiles. If you roast the saloon man the teetotaler smiles when you roast the teetotaler the saloon man willingly sets them up. If you swear you are a wicked man, and if you pray you are a hypocrite. If you have an opinion you get cussed, and if you don't you are a nonentity. The preacher knows one thing the saloon man another, but the newspaper man is expected to know everything.

Dunkard Colonists Leave.

The Altoona Tribune says a colony of forty-five German Baptists or Dunkards from Morrison's Cove and Altoona left on Monday evening for North Dakota, where they will settle and engage in farming. The people intend purchasing farming land on the installment plan, and being all frugal and industrious citizens, hope to own their homes inside a few years.

More Snow.

After midnight, Sunday, snow began to fall and continued until near 9 next forenoon. It was heavy with moisture and by noon had mostly melted. The amount that fell was seven inches, making nearly three quarters of an inch of water.

Another Cigarette Victim.

At DuBois Thursday evening, thirteen-year-old Christian Gaffney died, after being ill twenty-four hours. The boy had been an inveterate cigarette smoker, and when he became ill he suddenly collapsed and became unconscious. The physician was unable to restore him.

An Interesting Case.

Arthur Walker, who operates a saw mill at Curtin's Works and turns the saw dust in the Bald Eagle Creek, has been returned for same by local fishermen, as it is claimed to be a nuisance and kills the fish. The outcome of this prosecution will be closely watched by anglers.

No New Trial for Cornelly.

The superior court has refused to grant a new trial to James Cornelly, convicted last August of setting fire to the Bellefonte armory. Cornelly's sentence was five years and six months in the penitentiary, and he has served six months in the county jail.

Go to Lukenbach's photo gallery at Centre Hall; 4 genuine photographs mounted on neat embossed cards for 25c, or 10 for 50c, 20 for $1; everybody go now while in life and health; no better made by a professional photographer; pictures copied, enlarged, crayon work.

An Old Union County Paper—The New Berlin Gazette and Union Advertiser.

D. J. Meyer, our neighbor across the way, while going through his desks got his hands upon a copy of an old weekly bearing the name of "New Berlin Gazette and Union Advertiser," of October 14, 1820—founded in 1817. It is about one-third the size of the Reporter and terms $2 per year. The major part of its reading matter pertains to news from foreign lands. Local ad's: Announcement of preaching by Rev's Wilkins and Otterson ; post-master P. F. Dering, of Selinsgrove, list of letters; Wm. Dickes, fulling mill, two miles from Lewisburg; David Findlay, New Berlin, dealer in lime ; John Orwig, post-master at Mifflinburg, list of letters ; Thomas Bonnell & Co., New Berlin, wool carding ; Catherine Miller of Lancaster county, offers $100 reward for the arrest of her husband, John, who ran off with $700 of her money ; A. Graham, post-master at Lewisburg, list of letters ; Simon Snyder, prothonotary, pamphlet laws ; John F. Eyer and Peter Hackenberg, assignees of Samuel Miller, grist and saw mill and farm 3 miles from Selinsgrove ; James Merrill, post-master at New Berlin, list of letters.

The election returns of Union county are printed, and the following candidates voted for: Governor, Joseph Hiester, 1621, William Findlay 1044. Congress, William Cox Ellis, Abiel Fellows, George Denison, and Thomas Murray. Senator, Rodmend Conyngham and Jonah Brewster. Assembly, Frederick Wise, Dan Caldwell, James Dale and Adam Light. Commissioner, Sebastian Witmer and Joseph Kimmel. Auditor, John Glover and Samuel Wilson.

At the Same Stand 42 Years.

Our old friend, Balser Weber, of Howard, well-known all over the county, is one of our oldest business men. He has been in the mercantile business in that town and in the same building for 42 years, and is still about the counters to wait upon old friends while his sons are in charge of the store. In all his dealings with the public in all this time Mr. Weber has gained a well-deserved reputation as a man of the strictest integrity. He never was sick and is still in robust health, and what is to be admired, he sticks to the original German spelling of his name, "Weber" without the vanity of wanting to Englishify it to "Weaver." He has been a reader of the Reporter for half a century.

Gregg Township Movings.

J. E. Shires goes to Altoona and W. R. Bible takes his place. J. W. Illgen moved into Samuel Ertle's tenant house. Fred Slegle goes to Wolfs Store. J. M. Heckman takes his place on Fisher heirs farm; S. F. Reeder takes his place on Samuel Ertle's farm; Mike Confer goes on the farm near the Egg Hill church; Mrs. Grim will vacate the John Ripka farm; W. T. Lingle will move on the Manno Gentzle farm who will take his place on the old George Breon property. Scott Decker will move in George Breon's house, who will take his abode with his parents; Jasper Wagner will move in where Victor Auman lives; Harry Gentzle moves down to Zerby station; Frank McClellan moves in his house in Poe valley.

Put a Beggar on Horseback, &c.

It being reported in the neighborhood, says the Perry County Freeman, that the widow Oscar, who, with her two boys and a girl, lives in Mr. Archy's tenant house, was in need of help, word was sent through the neighborhood that there would be a donation party at her house on Saturday, and in consequence the entire community turned out to help her. That the donation was a success was evidenced by the fact that her two boys sold enough dried apples to the huckster on Monday morning to get enough money to buy two new coon dogs and a mouth-organ, and thus, through the charity of the neighbors, will the gaunt wolf of starvation be kept from the widow's door for a season.

He Downed Them Easily.

Williamsport has a human incubator in a colored man, named Timberlake, who swallowed two dozen raw eggs in four minutes and a half. The eggs belonged to a farmer named Decker who, after attending market Saturday, had 24 eggs at his disposal. Not knowing what to do with them, he told Timberlake that if he would swallow them in ten minutes he could have them for nothing. If there were many more to put down eggs at that rate it would put up prices.

Judge Beaver Elected.

Judge James A. Beaver has been elected chairman of the board of trustees of State college in place of Colonel Francis Jordon, who resigned after serving sixteen years.

The reports show the various departments of the institution to be in good condition, while the rolls of the college show 352 students, representing fifty-nine counties in Pennsylvania, and ten other states.

—For Sale.—Eggs for hatching from fine, large, pure-bred white Wyandotte hens, at 50 cts. per set of 15. Reductions on larger lots.

3m CHAS. D. BARTHOLOMEW.

PASTORS APPOINTED.

The Central Pa M. E. Conference Assigns for this District.

The thirtieth annual session of the Central Pennsylvania Conference of the M. E. church closed its sessions at Danville Tuesday morning. The folfowing are the appointments for this the Altoona district:

David S. Monroe, Presiding Elder, Altoona, Pa. Altoona, Allegheny Avenue, Henry N. Minnich; Chestnut Avenue, Nathan H. Schenck; Eighth Avenue, Benjamin H. Mosser; Epworth Mission, Charles A. Biddle; Fifth Avenue, William McK. Reiley; First Church, Martin L. Ganoe; Juniata, William H. Stevens; Simpson Church, George M. Hoke; Walnut Avenue and Fairview, Wilford P. Shriner; Ansonville, John D. Durkee (supply); Bellefonte, William A. Stephens; Bellwood, Samuel D. Wilson; Birmingham, Jonathan R. Shipe; Center, John W. Chambers (supply); Clearfield, Amos S. Baldwin; Coalport and Irvona, Jacob P. Benford; Curwensville, John A. Wood, Jr.; Duncansville, S. Milton Faost; Glen Hope, Hugh Strain; Grant, Davis E. Phillips (supply); Half Moon, Robert W. Runyan; Hastings, George F. Boggs; Hollidaysburg, Edward E. A. Denver; Houtzdale, Benjamin B. Hamlin; Howard, Andrew P. Wharton; Karthaus, John C. Collins; Lumber City, Wilbert W. Cadle; Mahaffey, John W. Forrest; Martinsburg and Woodbury, Joshua J. Lloyd; McKees Gap, Job Traux (supply); Milesburg and Unionville, George E. King; Morrisdale, Samuel Blair; New Washington, Wm. J. Sheaffer; Osceola Mills, William R. Picken; Patton, Edwin H. Wultman; Penns Valley, Theodore S. Faus; Philipsburg, Theophilus L. Tomkinson; Pleasant Gap, William J. Stuart; Port Matilda, Edmund White; Ramey, Henry A. Straub; Roaring Spring, Elton H. Wallace; Shawmut, Lemuel L. Logan (supply) Snow Shoe, Charles W. Rishell; State College, Asbury W. Guyer: Tyrone, Columbia Avenue, Vaughn V. Rue; First Church, Horace L. Jacobs; Utahville, John C. Wilhelm; Wallaceton, Frank W. Leidy. Warrior's Mark, George L. Comp; West Clearfield, William F. D. Noble; Williamsburg, George A. Singer; Woodland and Bradford, James S. Beyer. Supernumeraries, Lewis A. Rudisill; Elliott S. Latshaw. Superannuities, George Warren, George B. Ague.

Who Will Flit at Wolfs Store.

The following movings will take place in the vicinity of Wolfs Store about April 1st: J. C. Auman will vacate Adam Brumgart's farm, near the Lutheran church and move into his own house. Adam Brumgart will go to farming on his own farm, which Auman vacates. Fred Slegle, from Spring Mills, will move on D. S. Hafley's farm recently bought from C. C. Lose. Wm. Corman, from Aaronsburg will go to farming on his own farm, which he bought from T. F. Brumgart. J. C. Brumgart will vacate T. F. Brumgart's farm and take possession of his own which he bought from J. A. Gramley, of near Rebersburg. Mr. Miller, from Madisonburg, will move to T. F. Brumgart's farm. Mrs. Ida Weaver will stop farming and Mr. Wise, from Woodward, will move on G. B. Weaver's farm, which Mrs. Weaver vacates. O. F. Stover will go to Rebersburg, and Elra Overdorf will move into D. B. Meyer's tenant house which Stover vacates. W. D. Breon will commence housekeeping and move into D. B. Weaver's tenant house. Wm. Emerick will move to Kreamerville and D. K. Delcamp will move into his own house, which Emerick vacates, and Samuel Wate, from Sugar valley, will move into T. F. Brumgart's tenant house which Delcamp vacates. A. E. Strayer will move to Rebersburg.

Cambria Gone Dry.

The nearly 200 saloons in Johnstown and Cambria county closed Tuesday and remained closed until last Monday morning. This remarkable state of affairs is due to the fact that the licenses, granted, according to a rule of the court, date from the third Monday in March for one year, or 365 days. Last year the third Monday in March fell on the 15th, and this year the third Monday comes on the 21st. Judge Barker, however, in view of the situation, made no change in his rule and the saloon keepers felt obliged to close their places. The situation has caused intense indignation throughout the county.

Decrease in Anthracite Coal.

Statistics show that in this state during 1897, as compared with 1896, there was a decrease in the production of anthracite coal of over a million tons, while the output of the bituminous coal increased nearly four and one-half millions of tons, and the output of coke nearly two millions of tons. Are our hard coal mines playing out, or is the increasing popularity of coke accountable for this report?

Well to Remember.

United States cruisers are named for cities, United States battleships for states, gunboats for distinguished men. The government steam tugs and small boats that carry supplies to the light houses the country over are named for trees and flowers.

THE Star Store.

Established 1889.

G. O. Benner, - Proprietor.

Our Terms—Cash before delivery.

Clothing.

When you are in need of something in the way of wearing apparel, call and we will be pleased to show you our line. Have a very nice assortment for children, boys, and men's suits. Prices right.

Shoes.

Just in—a complete assortment of shoes of every description for all classes. Come and see if we cannot suit you.

Dry Goods, Groceries, Notions, Queensware, Glassware, Tinware, Hardware, full assortment at prices to suit the times.

Bananas, Oranges, Lemons, constantly on hand.

Come and see and be seen.

THE STAR.

Carpets and Mattings and Curtain Goods at Lower Prices than you ever bought the same before in your life.

GARMAN'S STORE,

BELLEFONTE, - - PA.

We Lead, Others Foliow.

Here We Are Again.

A Solid Oak Chamber Suit, large Bevel Mirror, Double Tops, (on Bureau and Washstand,) regular price, $18.00, OUR PRICE, **$12.75**

Ask to see our large Antique Arm Rocker, (iron rods through arms,) $1.50.

PRICES NEVER SO LOW IN FURNITURE!

W. R. BRACHBILL,

'Phone 1302. - - Bellefonte, Pa.

THE GLOBE.

Dry Goods, Clothing and Millinery.

Opening New Spring Goods Daily !

In addition to our already mammoth stocks, we have added a new feature to our store,

AN IMMENSE

Carpet Department,

which will be ready for your inspection within two weeks. Watch this space for the announcement of our Spring Opening--better and larger than ever.

KATZ & CO.,

LIMITED.

Bellefonte, - Pa.

"Makers of Low Prices and Terrors to all Competitors."